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CANADA ROADS READY TO HANDLE BIG GRAIN CROPS FINDS EXPERT

Agent Bowlby After 8000-Mile Tour of Dominion Says He Found Plenty of Evidence of Big Harvest

RETURNS TO BOSTON

From 20,000 to 22,000 More Cars and 5000 Locomotives Added to Canadian Systems This Year, He Says

Canadian railroads will be able to handle the great crop of grain standing ready for the harvest in the vast fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia this year, according to M. A. Bowlby, the newly appointed agent for the Canadian government in Boston, who has just returned to this city from an 8000-mile railroad trip with between 600 and 700 miles of automobile inspection in the Canadian West.

Mr. Bowlby succeeds Thomas Hetherington, former Canadian agent in this city, who was removed by the Borden administration when the immigration agencies in this country were closed temporarily last year when the Laurier administration was defeated. His trip was made that he might become more familiar with the country and get a more intimate knowledge of the conditions existing today in each locality.

In his rides through the country among the grain farms away from the beaten paths of travel he found plenty of evidence of a bountiful harvest. Moreover, he said, the hotel accommodations are so crowded that he was unable to stay in one large center over night and was obliged to make arrangements some weeks in advance.

Mr. Bowlby says that recent expenditures of the Canadian railways amounting to some \$15,000,000, expressly for the purpose of equipping their systems to the maximum capacity for taking the millions of bushels of grain, have resulted in a gain of 20,000 to 22,000 cars and 5000 locomotives over last year. This equipment is now in readiness to take the crops exclusively and Mr. Bowlby believes that these preparations will prove adequate.

Mr. Bowlby says he saw acres of wheat stretching across the country that he was advised would yield 50 to 55 bushels per acre and sections of oats that would give 100 bushels to the acre. This was on an automobile trip in the country outside of Regina, where he looked upon several square miles of wheat with the heads of such a uniform height that he believed the gears on the cutters wouldn't have to be changed once.

ALL SCHOOLS ADVISED FOR POLLING PLACES

NEW YORK—Mr. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, William McAdoo, acting chairman of the Democratic committee, and Mr. Hotchkiss, provisional chairman of the Progressive committee, today received letters from the Social Credit Association of America, of which Josiah Strong is New York president, and Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston are vice presidents, asking them to use their influence to have the entire country use the public schoolhouses for polling places.

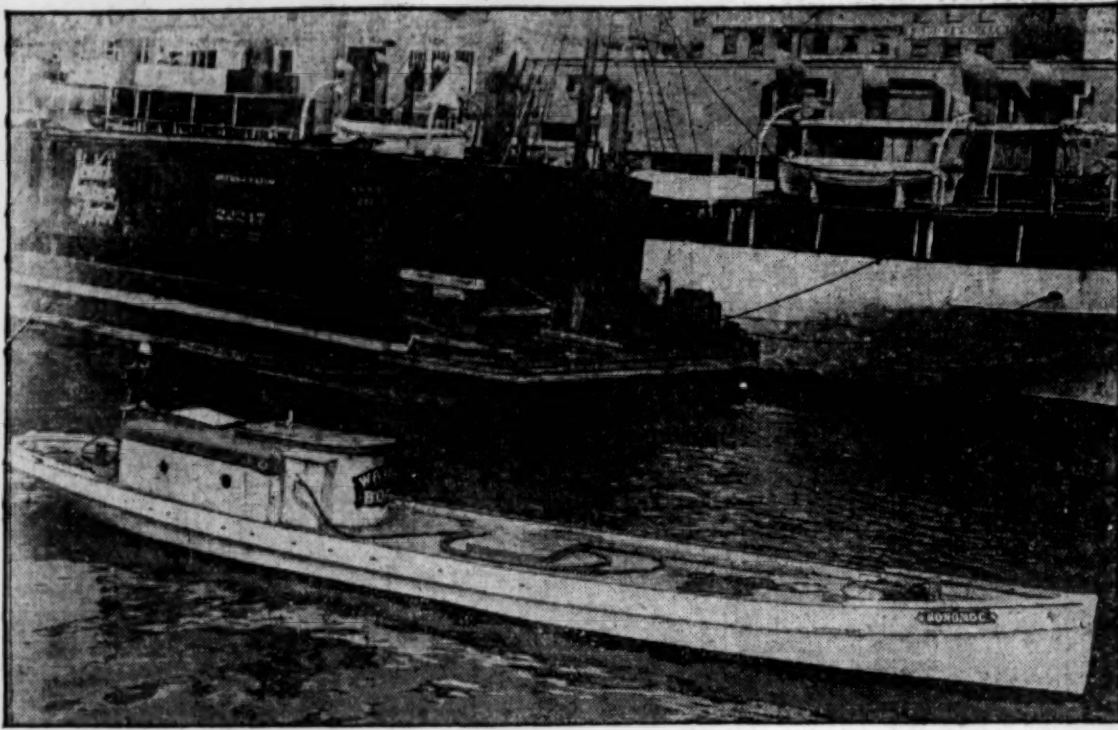
The letter declared that where the schools had been so used, the plan had worked well.

WILL HAUL ASHES IN MOTOR TRUCK

Mayor Charles A. Burns of Somerville today signed a contract for a three-ton auto truck, which will be used by the city for the collection of ashes.

The machine is equipped with a 55-horsepower engine, and cost \$3675.

HARBOR'S NEW WATER CARRIER KONOMOOC



Captain Wennerberg's trim craft as she appears off the United Fruit Company docks ready to replenish tanks of big freighter

NEW WATER BOAT FOR SHIP SUPPLY IN BOSTON HARBOR

Additional facilities for vessels desiring a supply of fresh water while in Boston harbor is supplied by the new water boat Konomoc, Capt. E. B. Wennerberg. This long narrow craft differs from the other water boats of its type by having a cabin on the aft deck and being painted white. The others are all painted in dark colors.

The Konomoc works exclusively in the harbor, assisting the towboats in supplying vessels which are anchored on the flats or foreign tramps which have no regular berth, with their fresh water. She is 42 feet long, 11 feet beam, with a six foot draft. The Konomoc is equipped with a pump which has a throwing power of 150 feet. Her engine is of 20-horsepower. The capacity of the craft is 4000 gallons.

MR. BARRETT COMING BACK FOR MEETING OF COMMERCE ENVOYS

John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, left Boston today at 10 a. m. on the Bay state limited of the New Haven railroad for Washington via New York. Just before boarding the train Mr. Barrett said that he would be back in Boston for the meetings of the international congress of chambers of commerce late in September and that he might run up to Boston when he was in Providence to attend the deeper waterways convention, which meets there Sept. 4, 5 and 6.

Mr. Barrett also stated that he had had a long conference with George S. Smith and Robert J. Bottomly of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in regard to delegates to the coming congress from Latin American countries. Delegates from these countries are already assured, but six or seven sections are apparently lacking in sufficient interest, Mr. Barrett says. With the cooperation of Mr. Barrett, it is expected that more delegates will be obtained.

Mr. Barrett was unable to accept Gen. Hugh Bancroft's invitation to go to Cohasset, the general's summer home, on account of the large number of friends who called on him at the Hotel Touraine, where Mr. Barrett stopped.

LOOMFIXERS ON STRIKE

FALL RIVER—Dissatisfied with the wages they have been receiving, 50 loomfixers, employed at four of the mills of the Fall River Iron Works Co., struck Wednesday. The men, who have been paid by piecework, request a standing wage.

U. S. MARINES LANDED AT NICARAGUA SAYS STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON—Four hundred blue-jackets landed early today at Corinto, Nicaragua, from the cruiser California, and took charge of policing the rail to Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, according to advices received today at the state department.

Two thousand marines and sailors will be mobilized in Nicaragua by next week. Minister Weitzel reported today that the insurgents stayed under cover Wednesday following the news of the arrival of American soldiers.

The reopening of the railroad between Managua and Corinto will be the first work of the American blue-jackets today, state department officials declared.

The men from the California will be centered along the railroad to prevent movement of trains by the rebels. Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson sent a telegram today to President Taft advising him of improved conditions in the Central American republic.

Mr. Huntington held conferences with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and navy department heads. All expressed satisfaction over President Taft's revision of the recall of the tenth infantry. With the arrival early next week of more marines at Colon, officials here believe the mobilized force of 2000 Americans will be ample to cope with the situation.

The tenth infantry, however, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for renewal of orders transferring it to Nicaragua. Isolated looting by insurgents continues to be reported from various parts of Nicaragua. Minister Caballero of the Nicaraguan embassy here, is receiving private cablegrams reporting brigandage in Granada and Leon.

The intention of this country to support the Diaz administration in Nicaragua was clearly evinced today when an official audience was denied at the state department to members of the Nicaraguan junta, Dr. Angel Ugarte and General Altschul, revolutionary sympathizers. They were told to make any complaints or appeal through the Nicaraguan minister.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—President Taft, while on board his special train en route to Columbus, O., Wednesday night, rescinded his order issued 12 hours before sending the tenth infantry to Nicaragua. The order had been made at the request of the state department.

APPROVAL OF LOCATION OF POLES SOUGHT AT RAILROAD HEARINGS

Pole locations and relocations of sections of the street railway companies form the bulk of the petitions heard at the hearing today of the railroad commission. The West End Street Railway Company asks for approval of relocations in Boston and Watertown and the Newtonville & Watertown Street Railway Company seeks similar privileges in Watertown.

The Middlesex & Boston railroad petitions for authority to locate poles in Bedford and Lexington. The Bay State company desires approval for locations in Woburn, Quincy and Weymouth. The East Taunton company asks for a grade crossing extension in Taunton.

The Templeton and Berkshire street railway companies request approval of locations in Pittsfield, and the General Electric Company asks sanction of plans to lay private tracks at Pittsfield.

PRESIDENT TAFT AT COLUMBUS FOR OHIO CENTENNIAL FETE

Big Celebration in the State Capital Reaches a Climax With the Arrival of Nation's Chief Executive

TO DELIVER SPEECH

COLUMBUS, O.—President Taft arrived in Columbus, where he will be the guest of honor at the state fair and Ohio Columbus centennial today at 7:25 a. m. A large crowd was at the station to greet him.

The President was accompanied only by Major Rhodes. He said he would not choose political subjects in speeches he is to make here.

A battalion of Spanish-American war veterans, a troop of the first Ohio cavalry, and a battalion of United States infantry formed an escort of honor.

Tonight Mr. Taft will attend dinner for members of the bench and bar. Governor Harmon will act as toastmaster.

Since the opening day, Monday, the event now commemorating the establishment of the first permanent capital in Ohio has been drawing large crowds. Attention has been equally divided between the centennial itself and the numerous attractions offered by the annual Ohio state fair. Today both on the fair grounds, where President Taft is to speak, and later in Memorial hall, the program will be in accordance with the plans of the committee which has designated this as "Federal day."

With the legal fraternity of Columbus acting host to the distinguished visitors, including many judges and government officials, the general public's attention will be especially directed to the fair grounds where the farm exhibits this year surpass the best displayed at the annual events that mark Ohio's agricultural prosperity. Tomorrow has been designated as "Agricultural and Veterans Day" and the special meeting of the Ohio State Grange will take place. Every day since the opening of the fair the attractions on the grounds have been more than enough to draw a large attendance.

CONTRACT GIVEN FOR DREDGING

The directors of port of Boston today awarded the contract for dredging approximately 25,000 cubic yards of material off piers 2 and 5 of the Grand Junction wharf, East Boston, to Eugene Breyman. His figure was 19¢ cents per cubic yard.

According to the contract, work is to be begun as soon as practicable and shall be fully completed by Nov. 1.

HOLD WOMAN AWAITING MR. TAFT

COLUMBUS, O.—A woman of the name Mary Beers, who was in the corridor of the Southern hotel prior to the arrival of President Taft early today, was arrested by secret service men attending the President. When searched at the city prison two knives were found in her pockets. A report was circulated that the woman had attempted to attack Mr. Taft. The arrest was made because she spoke incoherently and it was deemed best to remove her from the corridors. It was said she declared she wanted to see the President.

OLYMPIC ON WAY TO AMERICA

NEW YORK—Cable advices have been received at the offices of the White Star line stating that the steamship Olympic, after having a new blade attached to her starboard propeller at Belfast, sailed for New York at noon today with a record list of passengers.

COMMISSIONERS GIVE REPORT ADVERSE TO LARGER DOCK SQUARE

Advise That Widening of Area Be Deferred Until Special Legislation Permitting Larger Assessments

COST WILL BE HIGH

Project Opposed by Moses Williams, Who Is Erecting a Building on the Site of the Old Sun Tavern

An adverse report on the proposition to enlarge Dock square was made today by the street commissioners on account of the high cost. The report recommends deferring action on the widening until special legislation can be obtained, permitting the city to assess betterments over a wider area than is allowed at present.

The cost of cutting off the buildings on the southerly side of the square was estimated at \$480,000, and in the center of the square at \$600,000.

One of the principal remonstrants to the proposed widening by taking buildings on the southerly side of the square was Moses Williams, trustee of the estate on Faneuil Hall square, formerly occupied by the old Sun tavern, which was recently razed.

Work on the \$60,000 building which is being erected on the site has proceeded so far, Mr. Williams said, that existing contracts make it impossible to stop the work now. It was the raising of the tavern that first started the Fruit and Produce Exchange members on their campaign to have the square enlarged.

\$125,000 LIBRARY WILL BE STARTED

Ground will be broken for the new \$125,000 Carnegie library for Somerville next Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock by Mayor Charles A. Burns.

Members of the library advisory committee and the trustees, together with the board of aldermen and a few invited guests will attend.

COOPERATIVE MEAT STORES IN WEST END AND SUBURBS REOPEN

Business was resumed today at the cooperative meat stores in the West End, Chelsea and Malden, the shops reopening to sell meat at former prices, following withdrawal of the wholesaler's demand for an advance of \$2 per 100 pounds. The Hebrew women conducting the stores are planning an extension of the movement with the purpose of reducing the high price of food, while Mayor Fitzgerald with the same end in view is looking for a site for the proposed municipal market.

The West End stores to open are those at 60 Poplar street and corner of Chambers and Auburn streets. It is said that the cooperative movement is unable to obtain more stores in the West End because the organization of regular butchers lease every vacant store it attempts to engage, and offers \$5 a month more rent.

Shubury street, between Tremont row and Haymarket square, is an admirable place for establishment of a public market every week day morning in the opinion of the mayor, and he intends to recommend the use of streets in other sections of the city if the plan succeeds. The mayor has been informed by J. J. Corbett, corporation counsel, that the plan is legal. He believes that the people will welcome the opportunity to buy direct from the producers, who are expected to obtain permits.

That a municipal meat preparing house will be a step in the solution of the high cost of living problem, so far as meat is concerned, is the assertion made by the mayor after a more thorough study of his municipal market plan. He formed this deduction after talking with M. P. Wells, a western beef expert, and comparing prices in Boston with those at Panama. The mayor says the main obstacle in his path is the difficulty of establishing a source of supply.

MR. FRENCH MAY APPEAL UNITED SHOE FINDING TO SUPREME COURT

District Attorney Asa P. French may appeal to the supreme court on the action of the lower court in ruling against the government. He gave out a statement today expressing surprise at the decision, as he has maintained from the beginning that the taking of depositions should have been permitted.

The district attorney says "I can not yet say whether the government will

SAYS WAR WILL END IF GEOGRAPHY IS PROPERLY TAUGHT

CINCINNATI—If geography were properly taught there would never be another war between nations, standing armies could be done away with, and the day of world-wide peace would be at hand. This opinion P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, expressed at the meeting of the Hamilton County Teachers' Institute Wednesday when he spoke on "Geography, How and Why Taught."

The real purpose of teaching geography, according to Dr. Claxton, is to do away with provincialism and the feeling of superiority that goes with ignorance, and to inform members of one race and nation concerning the characteristics of others, so that they may recognize their interdependence.

"The reasons formerly given, that geography trains the memory and makes us familiar with places, thus rendering traveling easy, is nonsense," said Dr. Claxton. "There is no reason for teaching anything simply to train the faculty of memory."

BALLOT COMMISSION TO HEAR PROTESTS ON NOMINATION PAPERS

At its meeting late today the ballot law commission will consider numerous protests made in connection with the nomination papers filed by candidates to be voted for at the state primaries.

A contest that has attracted much interest is that over the name of Prof. Edward M. Lewis of Amherst going on the ballot as a candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination in the first district. Protest was made to the commissioners that the nomination papers of Professor Lewis were not signed by himself.

Protest has been filed also by Horace H. Atherton, Jr., of Lynn, candidate for the Republican nomination for register of probate in Essex county. He has filed a protest against the placing of Arthur Bogue's name on the Republican primary ballot.

Mr. Bogue is a Democrat, and is the incumbent of the office, having been appointed to it last year by Governor Foss to fill out a vacancy. Mr. Atherton protests further against the use by Mr. Bogue of the statement, "candidate for renomination," beside his name on the ballot, in view of the fact that he has never received a party nomination for the position he seeks.

WAITERS OF TOURAINE AGREE WITH MANAGER AND RETURN TO WORK

Cooks and waiters of the Hotel Touraine, about 60 in number, who struck Monday night because of differences with the management, returned to work this morning.

Whether the new state law regulating and limiting the hours of labor for women employed in industrial and mercantile establishments applies to hotels, is a question the local organization of hotel employees intends to find out, according to Edward Blochinger, organizer for the International Hotel Workers Union. Mr. Blochinger declares that women in certain hotel establishments in Boston are working more than the 54-hour maximum defined by the new law.

Late Wednesday afternoon the men, through Edward Blochinger, and a committee representing their own local organization, arranged terms with Edgar Pierce, manager of the Touraine, under which the men agreed to return to their posts today.

The waiters and cooks secured hours of work and days off they asked for, also the reinstatement of all who went out. The hotel refused to grant the 33 1-3 per cent increase in wages asked by the waiters and this they did not press.

The new regulations, it was arranged with Mr. Pierce, were to apply with equal force to the Parker house and Young's hotel, which, like the Touraine, are operated by the J. R. Whipple Company.

FOUR INDICTMENTS FOUND IN LAWRENCE DYNAMITE CHARGES

Grand Jury Returns Secret Bills Against Three Alleging Conspiracy and Openly Charges Fourth

OUTCOME OF STRIKE

Defendants Specifically Accused of Placing Explosive About City That Union Operatives Be Suspected

Secret indictments against three men were returned today to Judge Pratt of the superior court by the grand jury summoned by District Attorney Pelletier to investigate charges of conspiracy against certain mill officials in planting dynamite at the time of the Lawrence strike.

Aside from these an indictment was returned against Dennis J. Collins of Cambridge, who is charged with having unlawfully transported dynamite on Jan. 20, last, and who has been taken to Charles-street jail, having failed to produce the \$1500 bonds in which he was held.

It is understood that one of the men, who is said to be a mill owner, will arrange to surrender himself tomorrow, and another, who is said to be a dealer in mill supplies, will surrender himself later.

William R. Rice, owner of a quarry in East Milton, was called before the grand jury to find out whether Ernest W. Pitman obtained the dynamite from his quarry in East Milton and if he came to Boston with Pitman at the time the latter brought the dynamite to deliver it to John Breen.

The purpose of planting the dynamite, it is said, was to discredit the unions in the Lawrence strike and thus turn public opinion against them. A conversation between District Attorney Pelletier and the late Ernest W. Pitman is said to be the means by which the district attorney learned about the dynamite plot. It is said that Pitman gave the names of his friends and admitted that he had brought the explosive from Saugus, where he procured it at a quarry.

He is then said to have given it to John J. Breen, former school commissioner, who was fined \$500 by Judge John F. Brown of Lawrence after he had been found guilty of planting dynamite in tenements. A piece of paper in which a stock of the explosive was found led to the arrest of Breen. It had his name and address on it. Some of the dynamite is said to have been placed in the possession of a few Syrians.

They were arrested, but were afterward released, their innocence being established.

MEMBERS OF POSTAL CLERKS' CONVENTION BEGINNING TO ARRIVE

Delegates to the national convention of postoffice clerks, which convenes at Faneuil hall, Monday morning at 9 o'clock, began to arrive today. Many of them came from as distant points as California, Oklahoma and the state of Washington. They are being entertained by the committee in charge of the convention.

It is expected that there will be 500 delegates and at least 2000 visitors on in the city by Sunday night. The Chicago contingent will arrive in two special cars at the South terminal Monday morning. The New York party will arrive Sunday morning by the Fall River boat train. Many of the visitors are coming to spend Sunday and Labor day and will leave Monday night.

President Taft is expected to address the delegates at Faneuil hall Tuesday afternoon.

On Monday the convention will be addressed by Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield, J. R. Coolidge, Jr., Frank T. Rogers, national president of the association; Dr. George W. Grannis and others.

The Monitor wins respect on its face value. From every point of view it is clean and wholesome and interesting. Those of you who are daily sending your copies to friends you know are glad to see a clean, reliable paper are increasing the respect in which the Monitor is held everywhere it goes.

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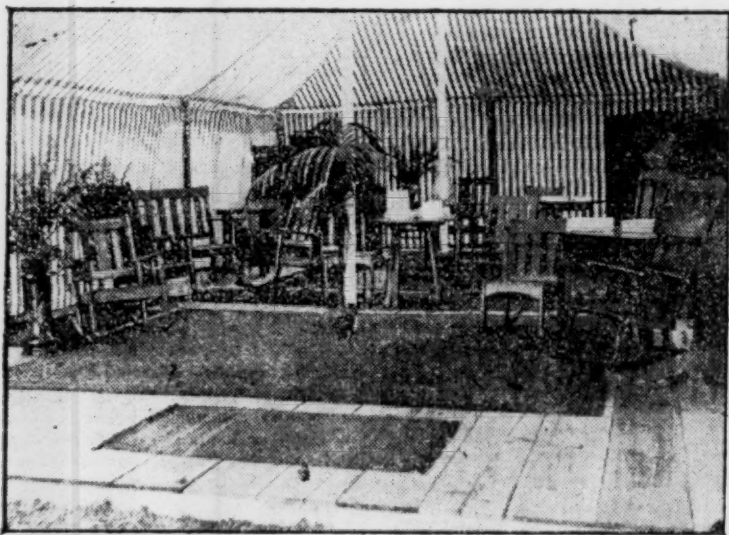
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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READING
ROOM IN TENT AT OHIO FAIR**



Interior of tent for reading and dispensing Christian Science literature on Ohio state fair grounds

COLUMBUS, O.—A feature new to the annual Ohio state fair is a tent erected for the use of a Christian Science free reading room. This tent is comfortably furnished with tables, chairs, rugs, etc., and Christian Science literature is found there.

The Christian Science Monitor is being distributed free to visitors. The innovation appears to have found ready acceptance, especially because so many visitors from other states and cities are in Columbus at present in attendance on the fair and the Ohio-Columbus centennial. The tent is located in a section of the fair grounds easily accessible.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with business conditions in the United States at the present time.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Evidence of the broad development of trade in practically every branch continues to come from all parts of the country except New York city. Commercial agencies and other sources of information give glowing reports of the general commercial and industrial situation and unhesitatingly pronounce the present outlook as the most favorable shown for several years. The improvement in the steel and iron trade has gone beyond the point where it can be classed as natural recovery and improvement. The business in this industrial field is extraordinary, and is not only catching up with the times but is discounting the future. This tremendous showing may have its aftermath of reaction, but not for the next year or so. The reports from other lines, such as hardware, drygoods, boots and shoes, hides and leather, etc., have all been encouraging and show an increasing interest and volume, taken as a whole. The crop prospects are particularly bright, and in that respect this country has a basic advantage which will bring about good results in the final harvesting returns.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL—The stock market having enjoyed a considerable rise in prices, in the active stocks especially, has now quieted down and is again taking its bearings and considering the outlook. Wall street, ever ready and prompt to discount coming events as far as it can perceive them, considers that the recent rise was warranted in view of the bumper harvests indicated, but is disposed now to bide a wee and await developments. It realizes that our arteries of commerce will this year carry about three quarters of a billion more bushels of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, rye and flaxseed than last, together with a greatly increased output from industrial concerns—all of which is very cheering—but it realizes also that deterrent influences have appeared as factors in the situation, one of which is the passage of the Panama canal bill.

BROCKTON ENTERPRISE—Good authorities say the business outlook is excellent. The western crop report is most cheerful and it will be in some cases what is called "a bumper." The farmers are figured as likely to make millions of dollars more than they did last year, and that was a good year for the farming interests. Nebraska now possesses one automobile to every 48 inhabitants in the state, and Kansas is also going strong in this line—indications of more than merely passing prosperity. Chicago reports that last week was the best week for the purchasing of dry goods in that city in five years. Idle freight cars are being made busy so fast that there is talk of a coming shortage. Iron, steel and wool all report big business and plenty more in prospect. Local shoe manufacturers are getting reports that cheer them vastly, and they look for a very good season, which has already started most promisingly.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
R. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Green Stockings."
MAJESTIC—"The Million."
PARK—May Robson.
SHUBERT—"Over Night."
TREMONT—"Count of Luxembourg."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Greyhound."
CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COLLIER'S—"The Merry Countess."
FORTY-EIGHTH ST.—"Just Like John."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
HANNIBAL—"The Rose Maid."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
MANHATTAN—"Mrs. Wiggs."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of the House."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"A Modern Eve."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
MCKINLEY—"The Littlest Rebel."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

**LECTURE ON
TODAY'S PROGRAM
AT WEYMOUTH**

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Today's program for the fourth day's celebration of old home week comprises stereopticon lecture in town hall, East Weymouth, on "Old Homes and Faces of Weymouth," at 8 p. m.; reception and entertainment at East Weymouth; reception and rollcall by Crescent Lodge, I. O. O. F., in the Odd Fellows' opera house, East Weymouth; band concert and reception at North Weymouth; illuminations in various parts of the town.

Tomorrow at 8 p. m. there will be an illuminated power boat parade along the Weymouth shore from Fort Point to Weymouth Landing; street and shore illuminations; band concert at Washington square, Weymouth Landing.

One hundred and twenty-five of the town's citizens Wednesday night attended the banquet in Fogg's opera house, South Weymouth. Judge Louis A. Cook delivered the address of welcome. The principal speaker was Congressman Harris of East Bridgewater. He paid tribute to the New England pioneers.

**GOVERNOR'S DAY,
NEW HAMPSHIRE
G. A. R. MEETING**

THE WEIRS, N. H.—This is Governor's day at the thirty-eighth annual encampment of the New Hampshire Veterans Association. Gov. Robert P. Bass, members of his staff and other distinguished citizens of the state are guests.

It was Grand Army day yesterday and the day was marked with programs at the camps and the business meeting of the regimental associations.

A meeting of the veterans was held at the headquarters building and it was voted to present to the state of New Hampshire, to be placed in the State House at Concord, a picture of Congressmen Cyrus A. Sulloway, the presentation to be made to the Governor of the state at the annual encampment of the association next year.

The campfire last evening was in charge of the first vice-president of the association, John J. Bailey of Leominster, Mass.

**GIVE DINNER FOR
NAVAL OFFICER**

Lieut. William Rea Furlong, U. S. N., was the special guest of officers of the Massachusetts naval militia, both active and retired, to the number of 41 at a farewell banquet at Hotel Bellevue Wednesday night.

The lieutenant, who has been for two years instructor of the naval militia here, has been assigned to the naval academy at Annapolis.

Among the speakers were Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, M. V. M.; Commodore James P. Parker, Lieut. Commander Thomas R. Armstrong, M. V. M.; Capt. William B. Edgar, M. V. M., retired, and Capt. John Balch Blood, M. V. M., retired.

Lieutenant Furlong was given a pair of marine glasses. To his wife was sent a handsome basket of American beauty roses.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

General Superintendent Charles E. Lee of the Boston & Maine and his official staff are making a three days' inspection of the Fitchburg division and White River Junction territory of the southern division.

The Boston & Albany excursion from Springfield to Boston and return today consisted of two 12-car special trains which arrived at South station at 9:22 and 9:27 a. m., and will return at 7:45 and 8:10 p. m.

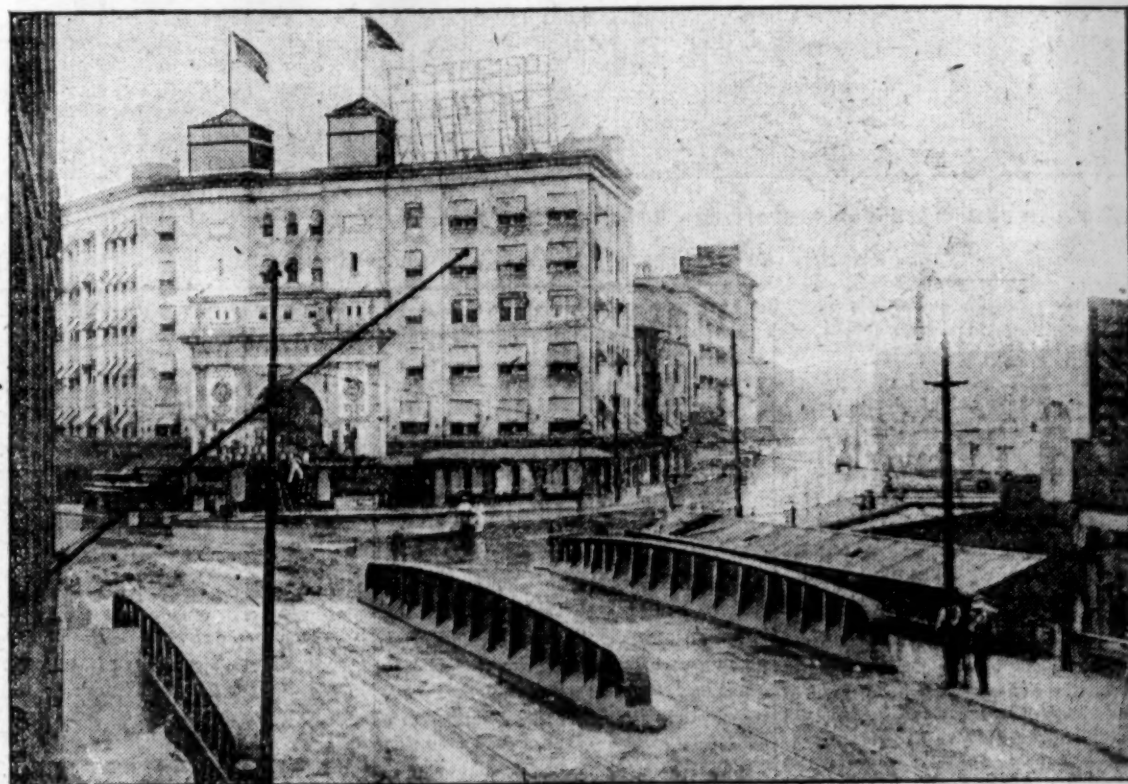
Boston delegates of the Loyal Order of Moose, returning from the Kansas City convention, arrived at North station for the Boston & Maine road via Montreal this morning.

For the accommodation of extra western business, which arrived on the Cunard steamship Franconia, the Boston & Albany road furnished a six-car special train from alongside the vessel Wednesday night.

Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes of the Mellen Lines arrived at North station this morning from Montpelier, Vt.

Commencing today the roads entering North and South stations will run important through trains in sections until after the home-coming rush is over.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Castle square, in the South End, showing the Castle Square hotel and theater—In foreground of picture is bridge over the railroad tracks

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Lieut. Col. O. C. Horney, ordnance department, to Cincinnati, business pertaining to inspection of material of special design being manufactured for the ordnance department.

First Lieut. R. P. Harbold, twenty-fifth infantry, relieved duty Kansas state agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., effective Aug. 31 and will rejoin his regiment.

First Lieut. H. Graham, twenty-second infantry, to factory of the Wright company, Dayton, O., to familiarize himself with the construction of the Wright machines, engines, etc.

First Lieut. W. V. Carter, sixth cavalry, to Washington, D. C., and report to the adjutant-general of the army for further instructions.

Capt. J. P. Howard, quartermaster corps, to Winchester, Nev., to inspect and purchase horses.

First Lieut. C. A. Hunt, seventh infantry, now on leave at Nashua, N. H., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at New Hampshire college of agriculture and mechanic arts, Durham, N. H., Sept. 2.

Col. O. B. Mitchell, ordnance department, or his commissioned assistant will visit the following named posts in the artillery district of the Delaware to make semi-annual inspection of armament and fire control material:

Fort Du Pont, Del., Fort Delaware, Del., and Fort Mott, N. J.

Maj. G. H. Shelton, relieved duty as assistant to chief of bureau insular affairs, Nov. 30.

Capt. I. L. Hunt, sixth infantry, detailed as assistant to chief of the bureau of insular affairs, war department, Dec. 1; he will proceed to Washington, D. C., at proper time and report to the chief of that bureau for duty.

Maj. C. C. Walcutt, Jr., fifth cavalry, detailed as assistant to the chief of the bureau of insular affairs, war department, with rank of colonel.

Navy Orders
Commander N. A. McCully, detached war college, to command the Mayflower.

Lieutenant Commander Edward Woods, detached the South Dakota, to the Cleveland as executive officer.

Lieut. F. C. Martin, detached the Ohio upon completion of target practice, to the Michigan as ordnance officer.

Lieuts. (junior grade) F. D. Pryor and E. W. Todd, detached the South Dakota, to the Cleveland.

Ensigns W. E. Brown, J. B. Will and O. C. Greene, detached the South Dakota, to the Cleveland.

Lieut. O. C. Dowling, detached the Dixie, to the Ohio as ordnance officer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon I. F. Cohn, detached the Washington, to the Des Moines.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. V. Valz, detached the South Dakota, to the Cleveland.

Assistant Paymaster S. E. Dickinson, detached the Alert, to the Cleveland.

Chief Boatswain James Leckie, detached the navy-yard, Mare island, Jan. 3, 1913, to Asiatic station.

Paymaster's Clerk John McConville, appointed, to the Buffalo.

Paymaster's Clerk J. E. Reed, appointed to the Dixie.

Paymaster's Clerk M. J. Stubbs, appointed, to the Louisiana.

Maj. M. F. Steele, second cavalry, retired from active service Oct. 30 and proceeded home.

First Lieut. C. O. Schutt, C. A. C., relieved duty in the Philippine division and will join his company.

Capt. W. C. Metcalf, retired, assigned to active duty Oct. 16 and detailed for general recruiting service, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., Oct. 18, for instruction for 10 days, thence to Providence, R. I., and relieve Maj. G. L. Byram, cavalry, from further duty on recruiting service Nov. 1.

Marine Corps Orders
Col. C. H. Lauchheimer (adjutant and inspector), detached charge Pacific inspection district, marine corps, upon reporting of relief, to take at headquarters, marine corps.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines (A. A. and L.), detached headquarters, marine corps, Oct. 1, 1912, assume charge Pacific inspection district, marine corps, San Francisco, Cal.

Movement of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Albareda, at Chingwangtao, China; New Jersey, at southern drill grounds; Mayflower, at Gloucester; Dolphin and Cyclops, at Newport; Massachusetts, at Solomon's island, Chesapeake bay.

Sailed—Connecticut, from New York for Hampton roads; Slyph, from Washington for New York.

Navy Notes
The mail address of the Colorado has been changed from "Pacific station, via San Francisco, Cal." to "in care of the postmaster, New York city."

The flag of the commander in chief, Asiatic fleet, has been transferred to the Saratoga.

Commander N. A. McCully has been ordered by the navy department to command the Mayflower. He will relieve Commander Powers Symington, who has been ordered to London as naval attaché.

Since April 24, 1910, Commander McCully has been attached to the staff of the naval war college at Washington.

The navy department has directed that the historic old ship Jamestown, now at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., be sold at auction. The Jamestown was built in 1845 at the Norfolk navy yard. She is of wood, 163 feet 6 inches in length, of 36 feet 8 inches beam and 16 feet draught, and has a displacement of 1150 tons. For several years the Jamestown has been used as a quarantine bulk at Hampton Roads under the marine hospital service of the treasury department.

MR. HARDIE TO SPEAK
J. Keir Hardie, a leader of the British Labor party, who arrives in Boston Sunday to make a tour of United States and Canada, will address a mass meeting Monday night in Tremont Temple on the labor, Socialist and women's suffrage movement of England. Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley will be chairman of the meeting.

TAKES POST IN TULANE COLLEGE
PETERSBURG, Va.—James E. Routh, Jr., a well-known young man of this city, has accepted the professorship of English in Tulane University, New Orleans. He will take charge of his classes in September.

**ANNOUNCE SPEAKERS
FOR INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCE CONGRESS**

Members of the executive committee of the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce, which will be held in Boston next month, announced today the names of the men who have been selected by the permanent committee at Brussels to submit in printed form a report or analysis of the topics. These men, styled "reporters" on their assigned subject, will open the discussion at the business meetings.

Reforming the calendar, forming an international court of arbitral justice, securing international postal reform and considering an international conference on the cost of living are some of the matters which will be under discussion.

The order of the day, with the names of the reporters and their subjects, follows:

1. The communication of the president of the congress upon the following subjects:

The establishment of a fixed date for Easter and the reform of the calendar. Regulation of international exhibitions.

2. The establishment of an international court of arbitral justice for suits between individuals and foreign states. Reporter, Dr. Max Apt.

3. The unification of legislation relating to checks. Reporters, Dr. Hans Trumpler, syndic of the Chamber of Commerce of Frankfurt on the Main; Dr. Max Apt, delegate of the association Die Aeltesten der Kaufmannschaft von Berlin.

4—International postal reforms in view of the next conference of the Universal Postal Union in 1913. Reporter, Dr. Alf. Georg, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Geneva, Switzerland.

5—Commercial statistics and the immediate institution of an international office. Reporter, Eugene Alard, president of the Belgian Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

6—The desirability of an international conference upon the validation of through-order-notify bills of lading, and of legislation and other means for making the system more effective. Reporter, Charles S. Haight of New York city.

7—The desirability of international uniformity of action in the matter of consular invoices. Reporter, Wilbur J. Carr, director of the American consular service.

8—The desirability of an international conference on prices and the cost of living. Reporter, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University.

Mayor Fitzgerald Wednesday authorized former President Smith of the Chamber of Commerce to handle the city's appropriation of \$25,000 toward meeting the expenses of the international congress of chambers of commerce in this city next month and received Mr. Smith's assurances that the chamber would publish for distribution among the delegates an illustrated and instructive historical and commercial survey of the city similar to those furnished the Chamber of Commerce last summer at Prague.

Mr. Smith informed the mayor that every country in the world, except Persia and Peru, would be represented among the 600 delegates.

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GRIDDLE CAKES, etc.**

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MOTOR BOAT ANKLE DEEP WINS SECOND OF AMERICAN TRIALS

AVERAGES 40 MILES

Name	Start's time.	First lap.	Second lap.	Third lap.
Amble Deep	3:00 45	3:13 39	3:26 27	3:39 20
Innow	3:00 50	Restart		
Restless III.	3:02 04	3:40 44	4:12 50	
Abby Bell	3:25 05	Stopped		
Abby Bell	3:31 08	Stopped		
Abby Bell	III.3:01 08	3:17 43	3:38 18	3:57 40
Aracene	Did not start		
Unknown	3:04 25	3:24 22	3:44 19	4:15 27
Fourth Lap	Amble Deep	3h. 32m. 17s.		
Abby Bellance III.	4h. 15m. 25s.			

The automobile meter of the car showed a distance of 1721.7 miles traveled and yet the car showed scarcely any traces of the wear and tear incident to the strenuous trip. It had climbed hills and plowed through muddy lowland roads, but had never even the slightest trouble according to Mr. Westgard. A notable feature was the carb of the pathfinding crew, who were dressed in natty white linen.

Meets close in front and
stays so 15c 2 for 25c
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

CHICAGO—Miss Caroline Painter of
Clothian, present champion, won her
to the semi-final of the Women's
Western Golf Association tournament
Wednesday by defeating Mrs. E. R. D
teomb of Milwaukee, 5 to 4. The
r matches resulted as follows:

BASEBALL At 3:15
FRIDAY
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
GRANWAY PARK Jersey and
Lansdowne Sts.
Tickets on sale at Wright & Ditson's.

MER QUALIFIES IN SPRINT
MARK, N. J.—Qualifying heats in the final professional bicycle sprint race of the season were held at the Newark armory Wednesday night, and while the results were true to form there were keen tussles. Frank Kramer, American champion, came through

major league club that has 35 eligible players on its roster on Sept. 15 will be permitted to file a draft for a league player.

LLOYD
FIELD C

ED DOUBLES FINAL AT CASINO
NEWPORT, R. I.—The round robin tournament at the Newport Casino ended in a lively match in which Edgar Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle defeated Miss Eleonora Sears and N. W. By 3-6, 6-4, 6-4. Cups for this tournament were presented by the Newport Casino.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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THERE is a reference in today's report on the Nicaraguan situation that is singularly interesting. It mentions the enlistment of numbers of Mexicans in the troops which the republic of El Salvador, in anticipation of possible surprises has been massing on the Guatemalan border. It would seem that there was ample opportunity at home for those bellicose Mexicans and the motives of these soldiers of fortune, if that is what they are, are not readily seen. There may be a perfectly commonplace explanation, there may also be some exaggeration in the report, and altogether there may be no immediate significance attaching to it. Yet it is received at the very time when there seems to be a renewed discussion in Washington as to the advisability of intervention, and for the first time there is talk not of the north but of the south of Mexico.

No patriotic Mexican can view with indifference the incipient intervention by American troops in the Nicaraguan revolution. Indeed, to many a far-sighted Mexican the danger that lurks in the north must seem far less destructive to national sovereignty than that somber prospect of being cut off in the south, gripped in the vise of the American expansion. There may be ever so little that holds the Mexican to the Central American and through him to the greater nations of the South beyond—everything based on that Latin-American claim of kinship may be every whit as utopian as President Madero has repeatedly taken occasion to remark—the continuity of Latin America remains nevertheless the determinative factor in the relations between the Saxon and the Latin. The very enterprise that seems to break that continuity, the Panama canal with its American zone, has stirred the latinity of the republics to a depth that had never before been suspected.

Though purely conjectural at present, there are indications that the army which gallant and generous little Salvador has been massing is intended and perhaps tacitly acknowledged as a nucleus for a Central American army of defense, directed, to be sure, against Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala in the first place, but against him as the harbinger of Yankee occupation. From the reports published from time to time on this page, it is evident that nowhere in Central America is there a clearer realization of things as they are today in tropical America than in progressive Salvador. El Salvador alone, under her excellent chief executive, is today prepared, both from a military and financial point of view, for the issue that seems to be approaching, to such an extent that she was able to offer Nicaragua her own credit for the solution of that financial problem involving national sovereignty.

If intervention in southern Mexico is actually under consideration and the people between the Rio Grande and Panama become reasonably satisfied that it will eventually materialize, the indissoluble connection between the Mexican and Central American problems must become manifest in the twinkling of an eye.

CENTRAL AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE SAID TO BE REAL ISSUE

Great Concern Shown on the Isthmus Over the Nicaraguan Situation and Active Efforts Made for Mediation

WAR PREPARATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—While the utmost reserve is maintained in government circles concerning developments in Nicaragua, it is known that the exchange of correspondence, telegrams and wireless messages going on between the governments of the Central American republics, notably Honduras, Salvador and this country, reflect concern of the outcome for all of Isthmian America to an extent unparalleled in the most acute phases of past revolutions.

The radiograms exchanged between President Bonilla of Honduras and the chief executive of this republic by which the former proposed to the latter to bring about a joint Central American mediation in Nicaraguan affairs, was followed by the departure for Nicaragua of Senors Ucles, Astua and Morales, the three magistrates of the Central American court of peace, accompanied by Secretary Martin. Their mission is followed with anxious interest, though the opinion is more and more gaining ground that American intervention and the famine combined have carried the disturbances far beyond the point where their efforts could have been useful.

That the present revolution is only on the surface a resumption of the traditional conflict between Conservatives and Liberals, but that the real issue is Central American independence, is believed not only here but apparently also in the other republics, judging from reports brought in daily.

Although the rumor of war between Guatemala and Salvador has been denied several times, the consensus is that both countries are fully prepared for a struggle. El Salvador especially having for months made careful preparations to repel a sudden attack on the part of Guatemala. Passengers from Mexico, Guatemala and Salvador arriving at Puntarenas declare that hundreds of Mexicans are being enlisted in the Salvadoran army and that the naval operations of the Americans in Nicaragua are followed with the utmost concern on the west coast of Mexico.

While this government has taken steps to insure absolute neutrality, in

view of the number of influential Nicaraguan exiles of the Liberal party living in this capital and on the northern border, there is no doubt that in so far as General Mena and his Liberals represent the anti-American feeling the sympathies of this nation are with them, while the party now in power is moreover closely connected with the Nicaraguan Liberals and the Zelaya faction. The activities of the Liberal exiles here are therefore followed with the keenest interest, there being among them Dr. Julian Irias, at one time closely identified with the Zelaya regime. Though nothing further has been heard from General Zelaya himself, there is some comment on the arrival here from Europe of Don Ricardo Fernandez Guardia, who is credited with having given the first information regarding Zelaya's alleged contribution to the campaign fund of Don Ricardo Jimenez, now President of this republic.

News from the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua indicate that so far the Diaz government is in full control of the situation, there having been no rising, as at first reported, headed by the chief of police of the bluff, Col. Jose Surribes, a Spaniard, who is now reported by the commandant of Bluefields, Don Ernesto Fernandez, as being entirely devoted to the government. The people of the Atlantic seaboard are almost entirely with the government, according to all reports reaching from Greytown. There are contradictory rumors of the taking and retaking of the Castillo de San Carlos, where the San Juan river leaves Lake Nicaragua, by the contending factions and of the other fort, Castillo Viejo, between San Carlos and the estuary of the San Juan, by the Menista leader, Col. Crisanto Zapata. There are no indications of an early extension of the hostilities to the Atlantic seaboard.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
ANTIOQUIA, Colombia—The municipal council of Aguadas has been authorized by the government to contract a loan for \$200,000, Colombian currency, for the erection of an electric light and power plant.

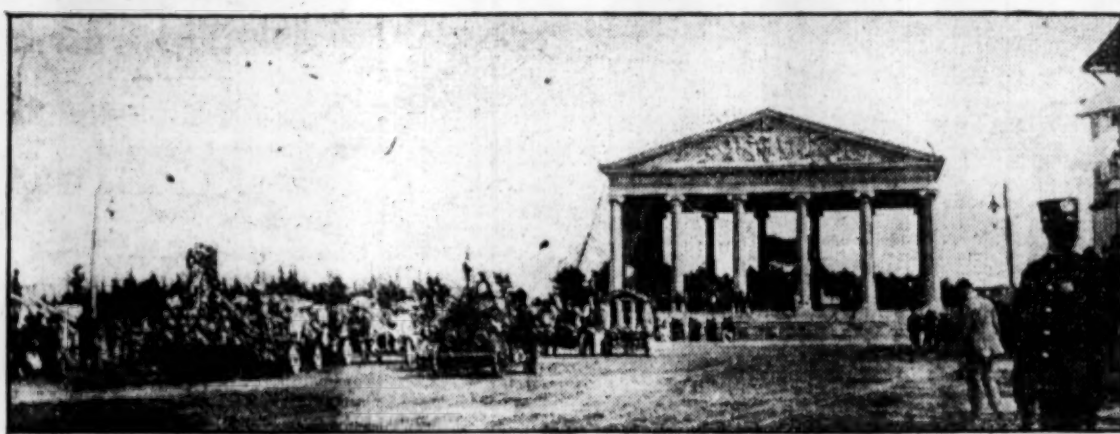
CURITYBA, Parana, Brazil—The town of Entre Rios will shortly inaugurate its electric light and power plant. The town has 10 saw mills that supply Sao Paulo City.

FLORIANOPOLIS, Santa Catharina, Brazil—The governor's message containing a detailed report of public works in progress makes special mention of steel bridges under construction, notably the one at Itapava, which will be the largest bridge of the state, and the cart-roads forming an important network. Reviewing the progress made and the general prospects of Santa Catharina, the message emphasizes the need of further construction work on a large scale for the development of its resources, and the encouragement of foreign investments.

The authorities have granted exemption from taxes to the Brazil Land, Cattle & Packing Company on a shipment of 920 heads imported by them.

BOGOTA, Colombia—Under the auspices of a new Colombian concern and under the protection of the recently installed government of the Vaupes region at Puerto Calamar, steam navigation

AMERICAN MEDIUM PRICE MOTOR CARS FIND AN INCREASING MARKET IN THE TROPICS



Exhibition of automobiles in the Plaza de Minerva in Guatemala City on the occasion of a recent notable parade

(Special to the Monitor)
GUATEMALA CITY—During the past year motor cars have become a Latin-American necessity more than formerly, and today the market for medium priced cars of a simple construction and durability is as firm here as it is in the United States. This applies to the capital and other large centers more particularly. A recent automobile parade in Guatemala City was composed of European and American cars in equal proportion. The cars were decorated with plants and flowers and presented a handsome appearance. European cars had been more kindly received and gen-

erally imported up to 1912. Today the American car has won a lasting place because of the wide range of medium-priced cars with the most simple construction.

The touring area, in the tropics is very limited today. It is impossible to travel by automobile from one republic to another because of no intercommunicating highways. All roads are such as to require the strongest built body and tire equipment. Large touring cars of high power are of little use below Mexico, but small city cars, electric run-

abouts and roadsters are entirely suited to local conditions and demands.

Garage service is hard to find, and very poor when found. Native mechanics have yet to be found to give this service. Indeed the opportunity for a few enterprising American chauffeurs would seem to be excellent in every Central American city, and men of this class with some knowledge of the Spanish language and ability to interest Latin-Americans of wealth in the advantages and pleasures of motoring will find a field for American cars which has so far been covered only by the export agents in our large American cities.

PERU AND CHILE GIVE MANY INDICATIONS OF GROWING GOOD WILL

(Special to the Monitor)
SANTIAGO DE CHILE—As an expression of good will toward Peru and appreciation of the royal reception given the Chilean students at the third pan-American students congress in Lima, the recent students parade in this capital is widely commented on in this country and Peru and generally believed to be the index to the improved relations of the two countries. Reports from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia appear to confirm this view. While there is an inclination to make considerable allowances for youthful enthusiasm, the significance of the event is seen from the impression the parade made in Lima and the two provinces Tacna and Arica, the status of which has for a generation brought Chile and Peru at short intervals to the eve of another war. What excited particular comment in the neighboring republics was the fact that the Argentine republic was spontaneously included in the manifestation of the students.

The imposing demonstration was carried out under the auspices of the Federation of Chilean University Students with the concurrence of large crowds, including the workingmen's societies. The procession marched through 17 of the principal blocks of the center of the city, shouting vivas for Peru while the bands were playing national and martial airs. Everywhere the colors of Chile and Peru were exhibited entwined. From the balconies of the federation addresses were made by the president of the latter, Senores Alejandro Quesada, Enrique Mongrovejo, for the Peruvian students, and Manuel Molina in behalf of the Peruvian colony. To the strains of the Peruvian anthem the Chileans and Peruvians embraced, while a tremendous ovation to Peru was going on in the streets. The students and workmen then proceeded to the square, and on the way made a spontaneous demonstration in front of the Argentine legation. Later another demonstration was made in front of the Peruvian society's rooms which were splendidly decorated, and here more speeches were made. Finally all the newspapers that had helped to make the parade a success were visited and acclaimed.

has been established on the Unilla river, where a large tug has been put, and the waters of the Yurupari, where a launch service has been inaugurated, besides numerous canoes and transhipment craft. There is a growing business done in the export of rubber and ivory nuts via the Vaupes and Amazon rivers. The company employs 600 Indians and transports the government officials, material, troops, and cooperates in the colonization scheme of the region.

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—It is proposed to establish an electric trolley line between this capital and Tres Rios and also to erect a power station at the latter place to supply light and power to the place.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—The government is considering the construction of a new commercial port in southern Chile on the basis of the studies completed by the engineer Don Francisco Riva R.

BUENOS AIRES LOOKING AHEAD IN WATER PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)
BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—What is regarded as a notable feature of the new sanitation plans is the fact that they are calculated for a city of no less than 6,000,000 inhabitants, which number Buenos Aires is expected to have inside of 50 years. The area of the works under consideration is something like 40,000 acres and the daily consumption of water is placed at 300 liters per inhabitant.

At the present time there are no less than 400,000 people in this capital who have neither drainage nor water supply, while 50,000 have running water but no drainage and some 750,000 have both.

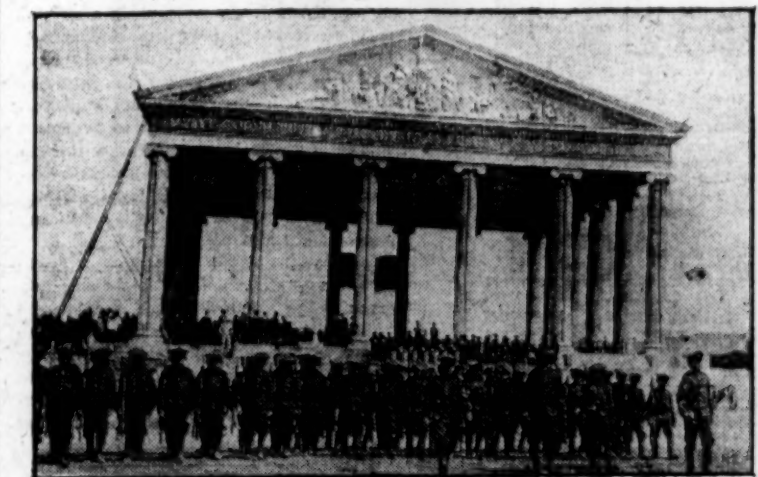
According to official declarations, the new water supply for the entire city will be completed in 1914 and the drainage system two years later. A large amount of construction material required at this time has been contracted for by cable through the medium of the Argentine legation in London, and it is expected that if the government will supply the funds required there will be no obstacle to the whole work being finished as indicated.

The works of both water supply and drainage are estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$160,000,000, Argentine currency, as against \$115,000,000, which was the cost of the existing works.

SUCRE RAILROAD BIDS OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)
LA PAZ, Bolivia—At a recent cabinet meeting the bids for the railroad to connect Sucre, the nominal capital, with the Bolivian railroad system at Potosi, the terminus of the recently completed railroad from Rio Murtas were opened.

GUATEMALA BOY SOLDIERS ARE THOROUGHLY TRAINED



Company B of boys' cadet regiment of Guatemala City in front of Temple of Minerva

(Special to the Monitor)
GUATEMALA CITY—In a republic where practical military feeling is so carefully fostered as in Guatemala, it is to be expected that the youth will be well trained along military lines. The boys in the picture printed herewith comprise company B of the boys' cadet regiment of Guatemala City. The Temple of Minerva in the background was constructed for and dedicated to the school children of Guatemala by their President, Manuel Estrada Cabrera. The boys in the membership of the cadet regiment are selected from the various schools of the republic, and are drilled by officers of the army of Guatemala in military tactics, physical training and general deportment. Their ability is

astonishing and compares favorably with that of the best drilled school cadets elsewhere.

The annual field days are public exhibitions on the broad Plaza de Minerva before President Cabrera and the many fellows reflect great credit on their teachers and the President who has given them their exceptional opportunities for training and education.

It is this broad training and the modern advantages of education in all its parts which will in the next few years change the entire viewpoint of Central America from that of revolutionary activity and unstable government to a higher, more practical plane of living, offering large advantages in business and agriculture.

BILL PRESENTED TO IMPROVE URUGUAY'S NATIONAL DEFENSES

Deputy Dr. Carlos Travieso Asks for Nine Naval Vessels and Proposes Country Add to Its Fortifications

NATIONS FRIENDLY

(Special to the Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—What appears to have excited more comment of varied nature than anything connected with this republic in many a day is now before Congress in the shape of an amended navy bill brought in by Deputy Dr. Carlos Travieso, who stands close to the government. The bill calls for six torpedo boats and three destroyers, of 1000 tons each, to be specially constructed and delivered in groups of three at the end of one, three and five years. The bill further proposes that within the next six months the government is to elaborate the plans for the fortification of Montevideo and Maldonado bay, and that for the present an appropriation per annum of \$5000 Uruguayan currency be made for naval target practice.

The deputy's government connections and likewise his close friendships in Brazil, whence he has just returned, appear to render the declarations he made in support of his bill of exceptional interest to the two big neighbors of this republic. It is notably his reference to the extremely delicate position this country is supposed to find itself in which excites both domestic and foreign comment, in view of the present earnest endeavors to bring about an entente between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

In reviewing his past labors toward the creation of an adequate naval force and national defenses, Dr. Travieso lays stress on what he regards as an aggravation of the international situation since his first bill, which was brought in six years ago and which was finally passed in 1909, though its provisions are not yet all carried out. He speaks of the risk of the gravest possible complications to which Uruguay in her present attitude is exposing not only her dignity but her very independence. The burden of the deputy's declarations is the country's lack of foresight in allowing its defenses to disappear and in becoming totally isolated.

While public opinion here is much divided on the subject of the possibility of a lasting rapprochement between the two neighboring republics and its advantages or disadvantages to this country, especially in connection with the question of jurisdiction over the River Plate, it is not generally believed that Uruguayan sovereignty is in jeopardy, even though the national defenses are inadequate. It is pointed out that Uruguay's relations with both Brazil and the Argentine are satisfactory, with the latter especially, since the Saenz Pena administration, as is shown by the popular tribute paid to the Argentine President and people upon the purity of the recent elections. With Brazil the old-standing border controversy is in course of settlement by a joint commission, in connection with which an international bridge is to be built from Yaguaron, Brazil, to Artigas, Uruguay, across the Yaguaron river, and the bar of the latter is to be removed and vast works of canalization in the river and the Merim lagoon are to give navigation and the intercourse between both countries notable impetus.

PARAGUAY FREES ARTICLES IN ORDER TO STOP SMUGGLING

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—As a result of the pacification of the republic and the resumption of traffic, plans are now under consideration by the minister of finance for a reform of the customs service and tariff at Encarnacion, in connection with the proposed train ferry across the Paraguay river with the Argentine port and railroad terminus at Posadas. While raising the number and wages of the customs officials, and contemplating the establishment of a special service to stop smuggling along the banks between Ayolas and Tacuaru, the most important feature of the project has reference to the importation of flour, wheat, lard, soap, rustic footwear and woollen ponchos, all of which it is proposed to let in free of duty in order to suppress smuggling. It is argued that for the future of the port of Encarnacion it is indispensable that those articles of the first necessities which are now introduced by smugglers should be handled by the merchants of Encarnacion, so that other merchandise may be attracted to the port, which today is not the case for the reason that the smuggling of the necessities deprives Encarnacion of the most ordinary trade.

PRESIDENT BOTELHO'S MESSAGE REGARDED AS A VERY ABLE ONE

It Furnishes Elaborate Statistics on Progress of State of Rio de Janeiro and Proposes Improvements

EXPORTS INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)
NITEROY, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—In his message to the assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro, just opened, Dr. Francisco Chaves de Oliveira Botelho, the president of the state, after paying a brilliant tribute to the two great statesmen recently passed away, Baron do Rio Branco and Quintino Bocayuva, as well as the statist of the defunct empire, Viscount de Ouro Preto, touches in detail on a number of heads, as state elections, public order, judiciary, public instruction, military forces, police, public works river navigation, lighting, telephone, railroads, colonization, agricultural credits, export and import statistics, revenue.

The message is considered a very able one and the elaborate statistical part is welcomed as furnishing authentic data on the progress of the state. The vast importance of the consolidation of laws, as reviewed in the message, is fully appreciated and likewise the figures having reference to schools and their attendance. The great improvements made in this state capital and the progress in general construction work and public utilities are recognized, while it is acknowledged that the transportation and freight questions continue in a more or less acute stage. The financial situation of the state is seen to be decidedly encouraging, likewise the exportation of products, which is increasing rapidly.

In commenting on the message the government is urged to promote agricultural cooperation which has given such favorable results in the neighborhood state of Minas Geraes, opening markets for its produce and facilitating both cultivation and disposal of produce to a marked degree.

The opening of the legislative assembly at which the message was read, took place with the usual solemnity under the presidency of Senor Joao Guimaraes, it being the third and last ordinary session of the seventh legislature of the assembly of Rio de Janeiro state. The president of the state, having been received by a committee of five, placed himself beside the president of the assembly and read the message, which was received with general interest and approval.

CHILEAN COAL TRUST CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor)
CONCEPCION, Chile—A representative of the so-called Australian coal trust, Don Miguel Castro, is here negotiating for the entrance into the trust of the Chilean coal companies.



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PUBLIC SENTIMENT URGED TO IMPROVE COURTS PROCEDURE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Frederick N.

Judson of St. Louis criticized the method of procedure in the American judicial system at today's session of the American Bar Association convention here. Mr. Judson said that the only really effective remedy, though legislation is desirable, is in the development of public and professional opinion.

Mr. Judson contrasted the delays and consequent denials of justice in American courts with the promptness and efficiency of the judicial system of Great Britain, Canada and the continental countries of Europe, and especially notable is this contrast, he said, to the system of Great Britain, "from which we have inherited our common law and our rules of evidence and the essentials of judicial procedure."

"The existing situation was becoming intolerable," concluded Mr. Judson, "when it was recognized that extreme technicality was not the sign of an enlightened civilization, but of an undeveloped system of law, in which legal rights were subordinate to the procedure to enforce them, and the substance secondary to form. We now recognize the demand for simplicity in the procedure does not spring from ignorant reformers and radical iconoclasts, but was a progressive step in the rational advance of progressive jurisprudence. It did not mean that we should substitute haste and want of consideration for deliberation and judgment, or that accuracy and precision of statement would be any less important than they are now, but it did mean that our judicial machinery must be modeled so that justice could be literally brought home to the people, and that busy men could afford to litigate the complicated questions arising in our industrial life."

The only man mentioned as a successor of President S. S. Gregory of Chicago, is Frank Kellogg of Minnesota.

The association today was on record as opposed to recall of the judiciary, the repeal of bankruptcy laws and an increase in the salaries of federal judges. The association has declined to pass resolutions condemning the police so-called third degree methods and the detention of innocent persons as witnesses in criminal cases.

MEDFORD ALDERMEN TO ACT ON ADDITIONAL \$25,000 FOR SCHOOLS

At a special meeting tonight of the Medford board of aldermen action will be taken on an appropriation for building an addition to the present Medford high school building. Recently \$200,000 was appropriated for the work but estimates received on two separate occasions showed an additional amount necessary. Mayor Charles S. Taylor sent a recommendation to the aldermen and as a result the finance committee has reported unanimously in favor of an extra appropriation of \$25,000.

The addition provided will double the capacity of the present high school building on Forest street, making another building practically the same as the present structure and connected with it. If the appropriation is adopted by the aldermen tonight, work of erecting the addition will be pushed forward so pupils may be housed in the enlarged building by another school term.

The enrolment expected at the high school will be about 800. Leonard J. Manning, formerly head master of the high school, will become a member of the teaching corps and James D. Howlett, formerly of the Quincy high school, will become head master.

The high school will have 28 teachers. Arrangements will start this year towards the lessening of the elementary school course to eight years and the ninth grade will gradually be omitted.

To provide for the increased enrolment in the grammar grades, two new elementary schools, the Curtis building on Park street and the Osgood building in the Wellington section, both modern brick structures completed during the past few months, will be opened.

Among the new teachers added to the force are Miss Ethel Dow, Miss Marjorie Baldwin, Miss Jane Ricker, Miss Laura Brown and Miss Nellie Hanson. There are two vacancies in the grades still to be filled by the school committee during the week.

START ON WALK TO THE PACIFIC

Two Paterson, N. J. young men, William A. Carr and Ralph Ginder, started from Boston this morning to walk to the Pacific coast, where they expect to arrive in about six months.

They arrived in Boston Wednesday with a letter from the mayor of Paterson to Mayor Fitzgerald, who gave them letters to the mayors of Chicago and San Francisco, the latter being their objective point.

AMUSEMENTS

Follow The BLUE FLAG To NORUMBEGA
The Characters Mobs 3.30
Eyes 8.15
Opens Daily 10 A.M.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

STATE LEADERS OF PENNSYLVANIA SEE GOVERNOR WILSON

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson conferred early today with a number of state leaders before starting for Williams grove, where this afternoon he is to address a conference of farmers. The governor was accompanied by nearly 100 of the party leaders in the state, headed by Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer and State chairman George W. Guthrie.

Enroute it was agreed that the efforts of the Democrats should be concentrated on carrying Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio.

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Trust legislation, constructive rather than destructive, and immigration were among subjects to which Gov. Woodrow Wilson gave his attention Wednesday. He talked about trusts with Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who lunched with him, and expressed himself on immigration before a delegation of Italians from Essex county, N. J.

ENGINEERS HEAR COLONEL BENTON

Speaking at the outing of the Massachusetts chapter of the American Heating and Ventilating Engineers at Wayland today, Col. Everett C. Benton, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, declared that he stood for a business administration in state affairs.

He cited figures to show the increase in state expenditures and indebtedness during the last decade.

PROGRESSIVES ORGANIZE

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Progressive party of Lawrence organized last evening. George Verrill, formerly chairman of the Republican city committee, was chairman, and Warren B. Healey, former secretary of the Republican city committee, acted as secretary. The congressional situation of the seventh district was discussed. Eugene Burnham, former candidate for mayor of Lawrence, was mentioned as a candidate for the office.

HERBERT K. SMITH FOR CONGRESS

HARTFORD, Conn.—The action of Thomas Spellacy in announcing himself a candidate for Congress in the first district, by the Democrats, is said to make the selection of Herbert Knox Smith practically certain by the Progressives.

PROGRESSIVE RALLY HELD

FOXBORO, Mass.—A Progressive rally was held here Wednesday night when 100 voters enrolled in the new party. Ernest W. Smith of the Boston city council, Dr. C. Edson Abbot of Franklin, W. F. Johnson of Franklin and others were among the speakers.

MR. MALONE IN MAINE

Dudley Field Malone, head of the "Young Men's Wilson Movement," and manager of Woodrow Wilson's primary contest in Massachusetts, has gone to Maine, where he will speak for Mr. Wilson in a 10-days' campaign.

MR. COMBERS ON WITNESS STAND IN CASE OF HATTERS

HARTFORD, Conn.—When the suit of D. E. Lowe & Co., hatters of Danbury, against 250 members of the Hatters Union in Danbury, Norwalk and Bethel for damages for an alleged boycott was resumed before Judge James L. Martin and a jury in the United States circuit court today, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was placed on the stand and closed his testimony begun Wednesday.

At the conclusion of Morrison's examination Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was called and questioned along lines similar to those put before Morrison. He was examined as to certain records which will be read to the jury before the plaintiff's side closes.

MUTINIOUS TROOPS THREATEN PEKING

(By the United Press)
TIENTSIN—A threat to attack the capital was received at Peking today from General Chang's mutinous forces at Tungechow. President Yuan Shi Kai has had all the approaches to Peking commanded by artillery and is showing little apprehension concerning the outbreak. The mutineers number about 10,000.

NEW YORK—A telegram from Tientsin says that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has proposed that China borrow nothing from the six-power group of bankers. He was present at a meeting of Chinese ministers at Peking, which was also attended by President Yuan Shi Kai. He declared it possible for China to obtain funds from other sources without vexatious conditions, says a despatch to the New York Times.

GRANT TO THE ELEVATED
Authority to operate the double tracks of the Boston Elevated Railway Company over the Meridian street bridge between East Boston and Chelsea was granted by the railroad commission in an order issued today.

COL. ROOSEVELT STARTS SPEAKING IN VERMONT TRIP

BENNINGTON, Vt.—Colonel Roosevelt opened his Vermont campaign with a speech here today almost before he had shaken the dust of travel from Oyster Bay from his clothes. That Governor Wilson will be his real opponent was the keynote of his local speech, and those he was to deliver at Rutland, Middlebury and Burlington later in the day.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Colonel Roosevelt left Oyster Bay Wednesday night by automobile for New York where he took the midnight train for Vermont.

GOV. MARSHALL SPEAKS IN BANGOR

BANGOR, Me.—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, talked on the tariff here Wednesday night. Governor Marshall and Governor Plaisted, the Maine executive, who is seeking re-election, spoke from the same platform. The Indiana governor was applauded by the big crowd present.

MR. TAFT SAYS HE IS OUT OF POLITICS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—President Taft, on his way from Beverly to Columbus, O., made a brief stop in this city Wednesday afternoon. His train arrived at the Union station at 12.30, where he was greeted by a crowd of 2000.

In his speech from the rear platform of his private car he declared that he did not intend to take any further part in active politics. The crowd cheered the President as the train pulled out of the station.

MR. PELLETIER TO SPEAK

Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, plans to continue his campaign tonight with rallies in Clinton, Hudson and Marlboro. Wednesday night Mr. Pelletier was accompanied at rallies at Dedham, Norwood and Stoughton by John F. McDonald, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, John P. Feeney, former Senator Richard S. Teeling and Whitfield Tuck.

PROGRESSIVES CARRY STATE CONTEST INTO MORE SMALL TOWNS

East Bridgewater and Rockland are to be the principal scenes of the activities of the Progressives tonight, rallies having been arranged in both places for organization purposes.

At the East Bridgewater meeting Major Williamson of Brockton, a candidate for Congress, Charles S. Millett of Brockton and Horace Dutton of Auburn-dale are scheduled as the speakers. Walter H. Foster is slated as the chief speaker for the Rockland rally.

On Friday evening Bancroft Abbott will preside at a Progressive rally in Framingham. Among the other speakers will be Representative Russell D. Crane of Cambridge.

Other meetings scheduled by the Progressives follow:
Friday evening, at Waltham, a meeting in Locke hall, at which George A. Field will preside, and the speakers will be George A. Coleman, Charles S. Millett and Wendell P. Thore. At Marblehead, Arthur Nason, candidate for Congress on the Progressive ticket, will be the principal speaker.

Saturday, at Stoneham, a mass meeting in Stoneham square, conducted by Henry V. Long, candidate for Congress. Sunday, there will be a forum meeting in Waverly in the afternoon.

Progressives of Lawrence organized Wednesday night, with George Verrill, formerly chairman of the Republican city committee, acting as chairman and Warren B. Healey, formerly secretary of the Republican committee, as secretary.

At a Progressive mass meeting in Natick, with Bancroft Abbott as principal speaker, a town committee was formed. H. C. Mann was made chairman, Ralph E. Morrill secretary.

Henry C. Long, E. J. Slattery and Wendell Phillips Thore were speakers at a meeting of Progressives in the Greenwood house, Wakefield, Wednesday evening.

George W. Coleman, former president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, and Alvin Howes, spoke at a meeting in the Lyric theater, Middleboro, Wednesday evening.

The Progressive organization in Somerville has agreed to allow only one committeeman for each hundred voters, believing that thereby unequal ward representation will be abolished.

At a meeting of the Progressive city committee Wednesday former Alderman John F. Rood was elected president.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting some night next week, probably Thursday, in Y. M. C. A. hall, and it was voted to cooperate with other cities and towns in placing a complete Progressive ticket in the field.

To Visitors in BOSTON

SUMMER visitors, who are stopping over in Boston, are cordially invited to visit our store.

They will find here an exhibit of furniture and rugs that partakes of the interest of museum collections.

Ask especially to see:

Our Period Furniture, which includes examples of the best work of the Eighteenth Century masters, and of every period as far back as early Elizabethan.

Our Imported Furniture by the famous English, Scotch and Continental designers.

Our reproductions of Colonial Furniture of historical interest.

Hundreds of our customers from other cities have made their first acquaintance with Paine's on visiting our store while passing through Boston.

Lovers of beautiful furniture can spend a delightful hour here—and be assured of a most cordial welcome.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY
48 Canal Street
Between North Station and Haymarket Square

PROGRESSIVES WANT MR. KEITH FOR TREASURER

Leaders of the Progressive party today started a boom for Eldon B. Keith of Brockton, as a candidate for the nomination for state treasurer. At headquarters it was said that Mr. Keith had consented to become a candidate.

Mr. Keith was one of the few delegates elected from the fourteenth congressional district to the Republican national convention. He was pledged to Mr. Roosevelt. Soon after the organization of the third party movement in Massachusetts Mr. Keith joined.

Many of the Progressives are backing Russell A. Wood of Cambridge for secretary of state. Mr. Wood was formerly a representative in the Legislature from Cambridge. Last year he was candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state. He was active in the Roosevelt movement before the primaries and has been one of the leaders in organizing the Progressive party of Massachusetts.

CHILDREN HAVE FESTIVAL

Marshalled in 15 groups, 1500 boys and girls took part in the Somerville playgrounds' festival, which attracted several thousand spectators to Central Hill park Wednesday.

MT. M'KINLEY PARTY RETURNS

SEATTLE, Wash.—Prof. Herschel C. Parker of Brooklyn, N. Y., the explorer who last June climbed within 300 feet of the top of Mt. McKinley, today returned from Alaska. He was accompanied by Belmont Browne of Tacoma. Professor Parker and Mr. Browne left Seward, Alaska, Feb. 21, and on April 25 they reached the base of Mt. McKinley. In June, on their third attempt to reach the summit, they attained an altitude of 20,100 feet, and at this point they were compelled to turn back.

NEWBURYPORT PIKE TRAFFIC

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—A movement has been started to have the state take over as a boulevard the historic Newburyport turnpike which goes through this town. At the request of the state highway commission, Denman Tibbets spent the last eight days in Lynnfield square from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., and he counted 3879 automobiles, besides many other vehicles, in that period.

CHILDREN GET PRIZES

QUINCY, Mass.—Mayor Stone awarded a number of prizes to children who made the best records during the season on the playgrounds at the closing exercises held Wednesday.

JERSEY TEAM WINS IN SHOOT

SEAGIRT, N. J.—The New Jersey Rifle Association's five-man cavalry team match at 200 and 500 yards was won today by the field and staff of the third New Jersey, the 1911 winner, with a score of 428—16 more than its nearest competitor.

Sergt. F. H. Kean of Massachusetts won first prize in the Hayes match, and Capt. W. H. Richards of Ohio finished in the lead in the Swiss match and Capt. E. M. Eddy of Ohio outdistanced all competitors in the officers' and inspectors' match here Wednesday.

The Hayes match winner made 10 straight bulls-eyes, and continued firing, finishing with a string of 35 bulls-eyes.

A. P. Lane of New York and J. H. Snook of Columbus, O., took first and second places with 131 and 128, respectively, in the all-comers squadded military revolver match. Snook won the all-comers rapid fire match at 124. Lane was second with 111.

REBELS MARCH ON CAMP

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Three hundred rebels are reported marching on El Tigre, a mining camp near here, and an engagement is expected. The American property is defended by about 100 men.

EXAMINATIONS TO OPEN SCHOOLS OF BOSTON SEPT. 11

Boston's public schools will open on Wednesday, Sept. 11, and examinations will be held for admission to the high and Latin schools at 9 a. m., those for the boys seeking admission to Latin schools being held at the Latin school-house in Warren avenue and those for the girls at the Girls' Latin schoolhouse on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects in which candidates for the elementary classes are required to pass are English, including writing and spelling and geography and arithmetic.

Examinations for entrance to high schools will be held at the Normal school-house in Huntington avenue in the following subjects: English, including reading, writing, spelling, grammar and composition, history and civil government of the United States; geography and arithmetic.

MOSEBY'S RANGERS MEET

WASHINGTON—Veterans of Moseby's confederate rangers are holding their annual reunion today at Groveton, Va., on the fiftieth anniversary of the second battle of Bull Run.

WE are pleased to announce that a satisfactory settlement has been effected with our waiters and cooks, and that they return to work this morning, having individually signed an agreement not to leave our employ without ten days' notice.

We wish to thank the public for their patience the past few days, and to thank our loyal employees, who have stood by us.

As is known, our service was interrupted without a moment's warning by certain of our waiters and cooks, who unwisely left our employ before learning from us, by conference, that we would grant them the additional time off desired, not only at the Touraine, but also at the Parker House and Young's Hotel.

Upon learning from us this decision, a mutual agreement has been signed, and our guests will henceforth find our service at its usual standard.

J. R. WHIPPLE COMPANY,
EDGAR PIERCE, President.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERED ROBE FOR BABY

Yoke and front cut in one

SIMPLICITY is the all-important demand for the baby's garments, but there are occasions when robe dresses are needed and this one is so designed as to give this feature while it retains the necessary simplicity. The yoke and front are cut in one and, in this instance, are daintily embroidered, the seams being covered by lace banding.

The dress is long enough for state occasions without being burdensome and the sleeves can be made either longer or shorter as occasion requires.

French batiste is the material illustrated, and the lace is Valenciennes, but there is only one rule that is necessary to apply to babies' materials: They must be fine and soft. Among them are included lawns, nainsooks and the like. If the handwork is not wanted, the yoke and panel can be cut from fancy material, such as embroidered batiste or handkerchief lawn.

The dress will require 4 yards of material 36 or 38 yards 44 inches wide with 8½ yards of banding and 4½ yards of edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern of the dress, 6532, is cut



in one size; the design for the embroidery, 482, includes yoke and panel. They can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

LITTLE BOUFFANCY THIS FALL

Fashions in narrow outline, long and flowing

SHALL it be plaiting or drapery, Mesdames? It really looks as though every one would be wearing one or the other this winter, but there is a most reassuring narrowness about the effect of the skirt, whether it be plaited or draped. Many of the new models have skirts that are actually full, that demand much more material than the skirt of yesterday; but for all this fulness, there is, on the whole, little bouffancy.

The conservatives, the advocates of long, clinging lines, the Worths and Redfords and Drecoles would seem to have triumphed over the rampant revolutionists, and, though we shall see Poirer and Cheruit ideas valiantly supported, the general spirit of the coming modes seems to be attuned to long and flowing lines with a narrow outline, says a New York Sun writer.

Exceedingly sane, this movement. There are plenty of eccentricities grafted upon it. Successful drapery is high art, and even the artists capable of it are prone to daring and often grotesque experiments in their search for novel effects; but it certainly will be possible for the conservative woman to obtain this autumn a frock in line with the latest modes yet dignified, becoming, a frock chic, elegant without eccentricity.

In passing, it may be noted that the designers, if one may judge at all from the advance models, have great faith in the success of certain dark purple and softened purple tones. A surprising number of the prettiest frocks are built up in these shades, but of course, in the progress of the autumn season other colors may forge to the front and the purples may be discarded.

The subdued elegance of the purple shades most used seems likely to protect them from over-popularization and cheapening, after the manner of more startling

advance season color guesses, but there is literally no telling what the new season will finally endorse, or rather which of the new season's colors the ultrafastidious among fashionable women will finally endorse. Vieux rouge in all its soft tones from dark to light is promised great success.

The long sleeve will undoubtedly be more important this winter than it has been in many seasons—a fact which few women will hail joyously, since the short sleeve is unquestionably more comfortable. Short sleeves there will be, plenty of them, but the woman who is planning her fall traveling frock and her fall visiting gown will do well to give them long sleeves if she wants them to be in line with the latest edicts of the fashion makers.

For the dressier type of frock the guimpe idea, revived this summer, may figure once more, long sleeves and tucker or yoke or frills of lace or tulle or chiffon relieving the weight and warmth of silk or cloth or velvet bodice, but many of the silks are so wonderfully light and supple that they make long sleeves none too warm for cool weather wear.

The glove sleeve which made its appearance last spring is reappearing on fall models and is smart enough, if well managed, though some of the experiments with this sleeve result in ungraceful bodices. The sleeve is close fitting, low over the hand and runs up to a point somewhere above the elbow, where it joins an upper sleeve section of a contrasting material. The upper part of the bodice is usually of this upper sleeve material and the lower part of the bodice is in the material of the lower sleeve. This arrangement is at its best when the upper sleeve and bodice contrast in material, but not in color, with the lower sections.

SMART GARB FOR MOTOR WEAR

Toques, bonnets and new coatings

THE late summer has brought out many charming motor toques and bonnets, and already autumn millinery models for motor purposes are appearing along with new motor coats for cool days.

The new coatings too are on view in all of the shops; and since fashions in sporting coats do not change from week to week or month to month, forward-looking women are taking advantage of the reduced prices still prevailing in the tailoring establishments and are ordering motor coats in the autumn materials.

A majority of these stuffs are very rough, soft, fleecy, woolly materials in plain or mixed colorings and somewhat harsher taking precedence for practical service coats.

In all of these stuffs the manufacturers have achieved more than usually admirable effects, and the colorings are really charming, according to a New York Sun contributor. One sees a good deal of the light brown or yellow brown shades, ranging through biscuit, sable, khaki, leather, etc., down to nut, Havana and the medium dark tones. Even burnt orange and tangerine and the other vivid yellows enter into some of the color schemes, subdued by intermixing with softer, duller tones; and for that matter there are plain tone orange coatings in the ratine and boucle types of material for those who have the courage to wear such beautiful but conspicuous colors, and there are wonderful red tones, too.

Some of the most attractive of the soft boucle coatings have biscuit for the dominating tone, but so mixed with darker shadings of the same color and with dashes of smoky gray or dull green or other harmonious colors that the material is, after all, not too light and easily soiled for hard wear.

There are particularly pretty boucle mixtures too in dull or vivid blues combined with much black, the result being a dark tone, yet with life and character. Double faced coatings are as numerous as ever, both in the one tone effects and in the mixtures, and in this line one finds infinite variety and many daring color schemes. Vivid tones, such as orange,

emerald, geranium, old red, are used to back more sober plain colors or mixtures and show in the collar if nowhere else. A beautiful dark blue coating on the ratine order, with reverse side of chamois color, and big buttons of dark blue bone with a raised band of chamois yellow running through the center of each entered into an especially good looking coat and a mixed gray faced with petunia was very successful though rather trying to the average complexion.

Plain backing for plain color is much liked and shown in admirable coloring.

For autumn sporting wear the rough surfaced white coatings, with or without colored reverse sides, are in demand, and though impractical for touring purposes such white coats are tremendously useful in the autumn outfit. Many of them are in big rough honeycomb weave and other odd weaves which afford more novelty than the rough serges, ratines and molletons, but are hardly so pretty, though undeniably smart looking. There are delicious boucle white coatings too.

These white coats and indeed many of the colored models are often made much shorter than the sports coat of last year, half length or a little longer being popular.

On the whole the motor coats—all sports coats—while loose are less baggy than they were a season or two ago, contain less superfluous material and have a more shipshape air. This applies of course to the tailored and practical coats. Draped picturesqueness runs riot in some of the silken and velveteen de laine fine cloth motor coats thrown on over elaborate afternoon toilets.

WAIST PATCHES

Launder a roll of white pieces and keep them for patching lingerie waists and underclothing. If new material is put in for a patch it will shrink, and the garment will have a puckered effect, says the Ladies Home Journal. In such a roll keep pieces of different qualities, all of which have been washed and ironed.

TRIED RECIPES

BAKED PEACHES A LA CREOLE. SELECT large yellow peaches. Remove the skins and cut in halves, taking out the pits. Arrange the fruit in its original shape in individual baking dishes, fill the cavities from which the pits were taken with a paste composed of powdered sugar, ground cinnamon and fresh butter. Bake in a moderate oven until the fruit is tender, basting frequently with a thick lemon sirup flavored with grated nutmeg, and five minutes before they are cooked dust thickly with macaroon crumbs. Brown this slightly and serve either hot or cold, accompanied by graham bread sandwiches.

PEACH SLUMP

Peel and remove the pits from six large peaches. Arrange them in a baking dish and sprinkle with a cupful of sugar and a little grated nutmeg. Have in readiness a rich baking powder biscuit dough, rolled very thin, and cover the top of the dish with this, and after making several incisions in the crust bake it in a quick oven until it is nicely browned. Then with a fork break the crust into irregular shaped pieces and mix it in with the peaches. Cook for 10 minutes longer and serve warm (not hot), accompanied by thick, chilled cream.—New York Tribune.

SWEET PEACH SALAD

Peel and split ripe peaches, put them on a mat of tender lettuce, then sprinkle over finely chopped butternuts and dress with fine sugar and a little lemon juice, if the taste is liked. This may also be served with a whipped cream mayonnaise.

PUREE OF VEGETABLES

Take a pint of green peas which have grown too old to be boiled in the ordinary way. Put them into a stewpan with a handful of the shells, a large onion sliced, a sprig of mint and a quart of stock or water. Let them boil until tender; rub them through a sieve.

Dissolve an ounce of butter in another stewpan; throw into this two sliced onions, a large cucumber cut into dice, two lettuces cut small and half a pint of freshly shelled young peas. Pour upon the vegetables as much stock as will cover them and let them boil till tender.

Stir in the puree and season with pepper, salt, and boil all together. If necessary, a tablespoonful of spinach, or parsley juice may be added to improve the color of the soup.

CUSTARD SAUCE

Put one pint of milk into a double boiler and let come to a boil. Beat the yolks of five eggs, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, one cupful of sugar; stir it into the boiling milk and cook for three or four minutes; flavor with lemon or vanilla and use when cold.—Pittsburgh Sun.

HOME HELPS

A scouring mixture for boards and tables is this: Work into a paste half a pound of sand, half a pound of soft soap and a quarter of a pound of lime. Put it on the scrubbing brush instead of soap, then wash the wood with plenty of clean water.

To remove the smell of fish from forks wash the forks in hot water, then remove from the water and rub over with a tiny piece of butter. Wash again and all smell will disappear.

To roast blanched shelled almonds put in a bowl with two tablespoonfuls of olive oil and a tablespoonful of dry salt for each pound of nuts and mix. Place in a greased paper bag, fasten, and roast for 10 minutes, shaking occasionally.

To insure cool butter put your butter in large jelly glasses with tin covers and set them in a basin and let cold water run slowly around the glass. It will not melt in the hottest weather.—Pittsburgh Sun.

PRACTICAL DRESS

In the matter of fashions we are reaching a practical stage, says an exchange. And this new theory of dressing is given strength by such makers of fashion as Paul Poirer, who says "There is only one single rule for the well dressed woman, and the old Romans expressed it in one word—decorum—which means 'that which is suitable.' Choose whatever is suitable to the time, the place, the circumstances, the landscape, the place you are staying." To this may be added, dress within the limit of your income and be safe. The result is sure to give an individuality that is perfection.

SHOE BAGS

A woman who is hard on her silk stockings has learned to utilize the tips for bags for her shoes and slippers, says the Montreal Star. When the runs and holes get undarnable the tops of the stockings are cut off midway of the leg and the lower edge sewed across in a French seam. A shoe is kept in each of these stocking bags, which takes up no room and costs nothing.

TO RENEW CHIFFON

Spread a wet cloth over a very hot iron, and hold the chiffon over the steam until it is free from wrinkles. Renew both cloth and iron as soon as the steam flows freely. Allow the chiffon to dry quickly.—Ladies Home Journal

BEANS TO TAKE PLACE OF MEAT

Milk, eggs, cheese and other substitutes

BY careful study and analysis it has been found that the main substitutes of meat are: milk, eggs, cheese, dried beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and cereals. These foods may be presented singly or in combination. When milk, eggs, or beans are combined with others in the group a most nutritious and wholesome dish results.

Dried peas, beans and lentils are extensively used among all people, who, either from choice or necessity, eat little or no meat. In view of their low cost and high nutritive value, they may profitably be used even to a greater extent than they are at present.

Care in the preparation of these dried seeds is very important. When carefully stewed and as carefully seasoned they will be found palatable, satisfying and wholesome. It is a mistake to parboil beans, as this removes flavor, also valuable mineral constituents. The hull or outer skin is the chief objection. This may be removed by putting the cooked beans through a colander. Properly cooked, however, the hull becomes very soft and is readily masticated.

In meats of good quality fat is always present. So in a meatless diet care must be taken that it be made up in cream, butter, olive or other form of vegetable oil.

Nuts are quite as nutritious as meat, and much less expensive. Being a concentrated food, containing but three to five per cent water, while meat contains from 50 to 70 per cent water, nuts can be most advantageously used in connection with more bulky foods, such as vegetables, fruit, breads, cereals, etc. To be properly eaten, they should form part of the regular meal. The common habit of eating nuts at odd times is to be condemned, as it will mean an oversupply of food if a corresponding reduction is not made in other foods. As an ingredient in entrees, dressings, salads or desserts their agreeable flavor will lend a pleasing variety.

Milk and eggs play an important part among the meat substitutes. In cream soups, sauces, in custards, with macaroni and cereals, the combinations are almost limitless.

Truly it is no great hardship to go without meat, at least for a season, if one will but expend a little careful thought on the preparation of the numerous wholesome substitutes, says the Modern Priscilla.

Here is a recipe for navy bean soup: One cup dry navy beans, one quart water, two tablespoonfuls butter, one teaspoonful salt, celery and onion for flavoring if desired. Wash the beans thoroughly and put to soak over night. In the morning place the beans to cook in the water in which they were soaked. Do not parboil the beans, as by so doing the natural flavor is lost and high seasonings must be added to give the beans a flavor. Cook until tender, adding more water if necessary. If the flavor of onion or celery is desired, add one small onion sliced, or two stalks of celery, about 30 minutes before the beans have finished cooking. Put the beans through a colander to remove the hulls, season with butter and salt, add one cup hot water or sufficient to give proper consistency, heat to boiling-point and serve. Milk or cream may be used instead of the hot water if desired.

When serving stewed beans follow the same method as for soup, omitting the flavorings, and leaving the beans whole.

NEEDLE-MAKING LONG PROCESS

Bits of steel go through many hands

BEFORE the needle reaches the state in which we know it it undergoes many different operations and passes through many hands.

In the needle factory at Laigle, France, six qualities of steel are used, varying in value from eight cents to 25 cents a pound. The steel thread of which the needles are made is imported from Germany, no French steel spinner having as yet produced a wire possessed of all the qualities required by the needle industry. The rolls of wire are placed on wheels similar to those used in chain making, and the needle wire, unrolled and carried on by the machine, passes between two fine cutting wires placed vertically upon a table.

This machinery, which does the rough work of preparing the steel, and which, when examined, is found to be very complicated, says Harper's Weekly, automatically cuts 54 blades of steel at once. Each of the pieces is twice the length of the needle to be made. The cutting machine cuts about 900 thin slices or blades of steel a minute.

A package of wires or steels is placed in a rubber lined receptacle encircled by a rubber band, which revolves to a distance of one half of its circumference. The space between the outer and inner circumference varies according to the size of the needle to be pointed; and the spaces are so arranged that only one needle can pass between the rubbers at a time.

As the needles roll on one of their ends rests against an emery moulder, at first very lightly, touching only with the point, then with force, until the end is properly pointed. Owing to the continuity of movement the machine points 450 needles a minute.

When the heads and points are made the needles are washed to free them

from the oxide of iron which has collected on them. The needles are then stamped for their eyes and grooves. As soon as they have been pierced the needles are threaded on iron threads and packed. Thus hanging, held by threads passed through their eyes, they are taken to the shop, where a workman puts them in a holder and breaks the packages into fine and coarse needles. From his hands they pass into the hands of the filers. When the operation is finished every head shows a perfect bevel.

The iron thread is then taken from the eyes, and the needles are seen, oxidized from head to point. Every needle is examined and every curve is straightened. The perfect needles are set straight on a leaf of paper, put on an iron plaque and subjected to the heat of a gas furnace. When at a temperature of 750 degrees Reaumur they are dipped in fish oil to give them hardness, but as the first oil bath makes them brittle they are "recooked" in an oil bath at a temperature of between 180 and 200 degrees Reaumur. Then, as the oil bath gives them a russet tint, they are placed in a box with a corrugated bottom and the box is set on an inclined plane and rocked in such a way that the needles roll over the undulations and settle in the grooves.

A few tosses collect all the needles in the lower part of the box, where they lie piled like faggots. They are then raised on a sheet iron blade, slid on a band of linen, and rolled up in the linen with a swabbing of soap and emery powder. Then a machine gives them a fine polish.

The polishing accomplished, the needles are rubbed with soap and dried in sawdust, and then burnished in a mill covered with chamois leather and covered with emery dust.

COUNTING UP HOME EXPENSES

Application of business principles

WHAT is actually meant by the statement that there is a decline of real housekeeping is that too few women now know enough about the various materials which come into the house to be used as food, or in other ways. Have you who are reading this been estimated how much more it costs to buy bread than to make it? Do you know whether it is cheaper for you to can and preserve various things or to buy them in the can? How can you justify the things you do buy, the things you cook, the daily bills of fare unless you do know? Do you buy soap because you have become familiar with the name advertised, or because you know the actual economy of that particular kind? Where and how should you use soap and where washing powders, and how use these most economically?

Making both ends meet means the knowledge of the factors which make up right choice, and this is an enormous subject just as is the man's business, but because it cannot yield sufficient food value to justify that price. Eggs at 50 cents a dozen, or even at 60

and 75, can be justified where asparagus at that price cannot.

Print butter at 50 cents a pound when good butter and oleomargarine are in the market cannot be excused on the ground of flavor for cooking purposes. They possibly may on the table. Butter has its rightful, proper place and there are enough people who can afford it to keep its price soaring in the clouds, but those who cannot should learn to use the good substitutes which are properly labeled, says the Modern Priscilla.

In order to have a variety of vegetables during the winter season canned goods must be used, but a good buyer of such articles will see to it that she gets vegetables in the can. There is a great difference between paying 10 cents for a can of juice, or 12 cents for a can of tomatoes. Yet too many housekeepers ask for a can of tomatoes without reference to brand, or kind, or the fact that there is a wide variance in weight of material in the cans. The same is true of peas and corn and all sorts of canned goods. Know what you are purchasing and then ask for the thing you have found good and insist upon having it.

RAFFIA TRIMMING

Raffia makes a pretty trimming for silk or cloth dresses of coats, by couching it down in some simple pattern. One strand is sufficient.—Modern Priscilla

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COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN

London movement meets with considerable favor

NO question aroused greater interest among the delegates assembled for the annual meeting of the Central Labour College for Men, than the proposal to establish in November a woman's side to that institution, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. A report of the pioneer work made by Mrs. Bridges Adams was listened to with great interest. As honorary organizer of the wo-

man's college she has been endeavoring to popularize the idea among the members of the labor movement, and her efforts have met with considerable success. The meeting passed a unanimous resolution to the effect that it will be desirable for the delegates to bring the question of the woman's college before their different organizations, with a view to obtaining a general opinion on the subject.

News of the World Gathered by Monitor Correspondents

PROTESTANT ULSTER DETERMINED TO RESIST IMPENDING HOME RULE

In the following article a special correspondent describes impressions of Protestant Belfast gathered during his visit to the north of Ireland city for the Monitor. His story affords an insight into the depth and strength of the opposition to home rule.

(By a Special Correspondent)

BELFAST, Ireland.—Belfast must be visited to be understood. In many ways it is a city unique with problems to be solved such as have never faced any city before.

If Dublin is well described as a city of statues, Belfast is equally well described as a city of churches. Whichever way one turns, up the Falls road through the Roman Catholic quarter or along the Shankill through the heart of Protestantism it is the same. There is always a place of worship of some sort in sight, three or four grouped together round one open space, four or five in one street, and scarcely a street in the whole of the Protestant quarter, where a "cottage meeting" is not held at least once a week. Then there are the meetings at almost every street corner at night, weekday and Sunday alike, at which the variety of the views expressed is only equalled by the earnestness, not to say in many cases fanaticism, with which they are expressed, and always on that same subject.

In Belfast, and indeed throughout the whole of Ulster, to say that religion is politics and politics a religion is to say something which gives but a faint impression of the true condition of things. It is more correct to put it that view of politics and view of religion form the limits within which the average working man in Ulster, to whichever side he belongs, confines his thoughts.

One Topic Absorbs

Go into a large manufacturing center in England and listen to what men are talking about, and you will hear such subjects discussed as socialism, free trade, tariff reform, cricket, football, music, anything almost that it is possible for a working man to discuss, but in Belfast, in the linen mills of the city and suburbs, and in the great shipyards of Queen's road and Island, where 15,000 men are at work every day, there is only one subject of conversation, either between whistles at work, or the dinner or breakfast hour, and that is home rule and the religious aspect.

Neither is this absorption in a single subject confined to the working man. It is the same in all classes of society. In the saloons of the cross-channel steamers, on the steps of city offices, in the foyer of their great city hall, in every street or square, wherever a group of men are gathered together, be they rich or poor, the subject under discussion is always the same.

"We will not have home rule" with every word underlined cries out from every boarding, and from every gable end. It is chalked across palings, and painted across doors. It greets one with its silent determination the moment one steps ashore and it is the last legend which catches the eye as one leaves the quay-side.

Of course there is much also on the other side; and in the Roman Catholic quarter, which in Belfast today is almost as exclusive as the Ghetto of the middle ages, there is an almost equal insistence in the opposite direction. "The noes have it," however, in Belfast, and the impression gained from a visit to the city, be it long or short, is that Belfast is saying, emphatically, "We will not have home rule" and that she means what she says.

In order to understand the Ulster question it is necessary to start off with an understanding of the Ulster atmosphere, to be in some measure at any rate

ROAD IMPROVEMENT PLAN WILL MAKE OXFORD STREET WIDER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A letter by F. W. Speaight published in the Builder describes the road improvement to be carried out shortly at the Marble arch end of Park lane. Mr. Speaight says: "In the original plan for the Marble arch improvement, published in 1905, the rounding of the northeastern corner of Park lane and the demolishing of the unsightly stables there, formed part of the scheme, not only on account of the traffic, but also on aesthetic grounds. Although this part of the scheme had to be withdrawn on account of existing leases, no opportunity has been missed during the past seven years of pressing home its importance.

"The results of these further improvements will be the widening of Oxford street at its juncture with Park lane by 16 feet, and of Park lane at its north end by 10 feet. The junction of the two thoroughfares is to be rounded off by an additional 27 feet being thrown into the public thoroughfare, which is exactly the extra space at this point that was asked for in the original improvement scheme. The ground the Grosvenor estate is thus giving to the public is no less than 5130 square feet and its freehold value well over £200,000."



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

City hall, Belfast, which has become associated with feeling roused in Ulster by impending political change

familiar with those events in the past by which an Ulster Orangeman gauges the present, to understand and to take into account, whether one agrees with it or disagrees with it, that historic devotion to an ultra-Protestant view in religion which has characterized Protestant Ulster for the last 300 years, and which has been fostered and strengthened by a daily and hourly contact with opposing forces, a contact as real and unremitting as that carried on by the Genevans under Calvin in the early days of the reformation.

To the Ulster Protestant who is also an Orangeman, that is to say to the vast majority of Ulster Protestants, the fact that he is an Orangeman is the fact par excellence in his life. He is an Orangeman first, anything else he may be taken as a second place. Membership of an Orange lodge is the great unifying element between all classes, and the obligation it involves "to defend the Protestant succession to the British throne, and the Protestant religion in church and state" has become a commandment which can only be described as an all actuating life motive, and a motto which has never degenerated into a mere shibboleth.

Again whether one approves or disapproves, commends or condemns, this must be understood and every act of Unionist Ulster must be taken to this touchstone if it is to be seen in its just significance.

English Fail to See

"The initial fundamental mistake of the Englishman," remarked one of the largest employers of labor in Belfast to a Monitor representative, "is his inability to judge the Irishman and his problems by any other standard but his own; and his failure to realize that the necessity to the understanding of any political situation is sympathetic appreciation of the sentiment which surrounds it, and the events which have led up to it, and the root motive which underlies it. The average Englishman wrestles with the Ulster problem as he might do with a text of scripture torn from its context."

The picture presented by thousands of men gathered together Sunday after Sunday as they do throughout the Protestant north, to listen, not to a sermon in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but to the again and again repeated story of the battle of the Boyne, and of the struggles of their Protestant forefathers in defense of their faith, may appear to English eyes, to say the least of it, something of an anachronism, yet those who are best able to judge are inclined to say least. There is a depth of wisdom in the saying, "There but for the grace of God, go I," and whatever conclusion one may come to in regard to it, whether one looks upon it all as profound wisdom or as political childlessness, in so far as it represents a deep and earnest attachment to a certain religious view and political faith, it must be taken into account and accorded its true position as a prime determining factor in the present situation.

Orangeman Has Ruled

One other factor in the situation, which it is impossible to ignore, is the ascendancy which the Orangeman has enjoyed in Ulster since the Boyne. This ascendancy was perhaps accentuated by the act of union, and the act of union has become to him almost his Magna Charta.

Sir Samuel Ferguson, himself a Protestant, but none the less an intense lover of the Irish as a people, dwelt on the conditional loyalty of the Orangeman, in a famous ballad which was once the joy of the northeast circuit, and the words of which come almost involuntarily to mind now that:

"The rebellious villains dar'
Again to provoke the north to war."

The Orangeman, Ferguson once said, with an intentional glint of an Irish sun, is "as honest a poor fellow as the bull shines on, whether it shines on him or not;" and Bishop Reeves used to tell a story of a farmer, who had at one time been a parishoner of his, who, tumbling into a bog on his way home on a dark night, was "tailed out by a

passer by only, but on recognizing him to belong to the opposite camp, loudly demanded that he should be put back into the place from which he had been rescued.

"A am a loyal Orangeman," Ferguson wrote,

"From Portadown upon the Bann;
My loyalty, A will maintain,
Was ever and always without stain,
Though rebelly Papishes may call
My loyalty 'conditional.'"

A never did insist upon
Nor ask condition beyond the one—
The crown o' the causeway on road and street—
And the Papishes put under my feet!"

The loyalty of northeast Ulster seems distinctly conditional at the present moment, but it is no good ignoring the conditions which exist, or shutting your eyes to the possibilities of their development, no matter how they may have come about.

DIRIGIBLE HANSA CAN FLY IN FOG

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—During her recent flight from Lake Constance to Hamburg the Zeppelin airship Hansa carried 35 passengers, including two ladies, in addition to the engineers and crew. Her average speed for the whole journey was about 37 miles an hour, though at times she was able to do as much as 52 miles an hour, a record for a vessel of this nature. The Hansa flew at a height of about 2000 feet, and at one point, near Craitheim, when overtaken by fog, was obliged to steer only by compass.

RUSSIAN EXEMPTIONS ENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

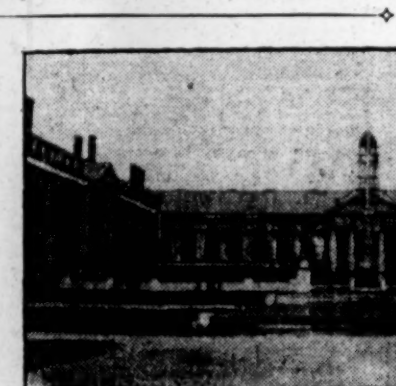
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Under the new bill passed by the Russian duma and just approved by the Tsar concerning compulsory military service, the well-to-do classes are deprived of the facilities for exemption hitherto permitted, with the result that the Emperor will henceforth have 25,000 to 30,000 more soldiers annually.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL NOW UNDER NEW GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The official announcement has been made that the King has been graciously pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the secretary of state for war, the appointment of General the Right Hon. Sir Neville Lytton, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., to be governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Sir Neville Lytton, who is the fourth son of Lord Lytton, first saw service in the operations directed against the Fenian rebellion in Canada in 1866. Later he took part in the Jowaki expedition, and in 1882 served in Egypt as A. D. C. to the chief of the staff. In 1883 he became military secretary to Sir John A. Dyer, Governor of Gibraltar, and subsequently to Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay.



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

View of Chelsea Hospital, London, to which the King has appointed General, the Right Hon. Sir Neville Lytton, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.

AWAKENING INDIA IS SEEING BENEFIT OF UNIVERSITY AID

In Morning Post Interview With Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti Visiting London as Special Delegate, Stress Is Laid on Demand for Secondary Education

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Morning Post publishes an interesting interview with its representative here with Rai Bahadur G. N. Chakravarti, who came to London to represent the University of Allahabad at the universities congress and at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Society.

Mr. Chakravarti began by pointing out that the keynote of the problem of education in India was the question of expense, and it was that which lay at the root of all their difficulties. Continuing, he pointed out that there was a great and expanding demand in India for university education. This, no doubt, was largely due to the fact that the universities were the avenues both to the professions and to the higher posts in the government service; it was more over hoped that they would, before long, assist materially in Indian industrial development.

The instruction provided was purely secular, and it was doubtless the absence of religious training that had stimulated those who were anxious that the religious side of university education should not be ignored, to work for the establishment of independent universities where definite religious education would be provided. As a result of these activities there would be created in the near future two independent universities, a Muhammadan university at Aligarh and a Hindu university at Benares. These would be not only examining bodies like the five existing universities but teaching bodies as well.

Mr. Chakravarti went on to refer to the question of primary education and to point out that, roughly speaking, only one village in ten has its vernacular school, so that enormous areas are left absolutely unprovided for. At present, he said, the teaching is restricted almost entirely to reading, writing, and arithmetic. It was useless to expect more, seeing that the primary schoolmaster earned only Rs6 or Rs8 a month, the same pay as would be given to a groom. In many cases also the schoolmaster himself would have been only at a private school.

The demand for primary education was steadily growing, and the grants given to it by government were increasing every year; in fact, he was convinced that the government were helping the work of education as fast as possible. It was for secondary school education, however, that the demand was especially keen.

This education was of direct commercial value, since the passing of the vernacular final examination opened the doors to several of the government departments. There was great need of technical education, and the government were doing all in their power to promote it, but that could not, of course, be done in a day. Ultimately the industrial development of India would have to be based on a broad system of general education throughout the country.

Asked by the representative of the Morning Post what truth there was in the statement often made that education was to some extent responsible for sedition, Mr. Chakravarti strongly repudiated the idea. Considering the matter on the lowest basis, he said, it was greatly against the interests of educated Indians to wish for the termination of British rule, since it was to it that they owed their present position.

Besides, the most responsible educated persons among both the Muhammadans and the Hindus felt that they were getting, all reasonable concessions, both as regards representation in the government and as regards government appointments, and they believed that the reversion of the country lay in the maintenance of a strong British rule. India, he said, was moving along the road to progress by evolution and not by revolution. Very few of the Indian anarchists were educated men, and the large majority of educated men had no sympathy with their aims.

COMMON MONEY UNIT IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—At the congress for the advancement of science which has just finished its sitting at Nimes the report of M. Gobin recommending the adoption by all states of a common unit of standard for money such as could be applied to the different units now in actual use was accepted.

The common unit proposed might, M. Gobin said, be called the "mono," equivalent to 25 centimes French money, and which would correspond to all other units in the following manner: Franc, 4 monos; mark, 5 monos; florin, 8 monos; shilling, 5 monos; piastre, 10 monos; yen, 10 monos; lira, 4 monos; peseta, 4 monos.

RUBBER FROM FISH WASTE

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—It is reported here that in a chemical factory at Ijmuiden, near this city, the process of making artificial rubber from the waste of fish has been discovered. Although the genuineness of the discovery is much doubted, it is considered a possibility, and has created a great amount of enthusiasm in commercial circles.

HAARLEM, Holland.—The third visit of the International Visits Association has just been concluded. Markets, market gardens, bulb and bee farms, and the Diamond Workers Club at Amsterdam were visited. The party also visited Dordrecht where a reception in their honor was held at the Stadhaus, and an address was given by Dr. Kiewiet de Yonge on the rise of the Dutch nation.

A series of lectures in English was given and constituted one of the most important features of the association's visit. The subjects included Dutch education, manners and customs as portrayed in Dutch art, canals and canal life, and the labor movement in Holland.

SOCIETY BY VISITS IS SEEING EUROPE

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—Among the records of associations and societies formed for the purpose of encouraging a more practical and thorough knowledge of foreign countries and people that of the International Visits Association is a remarkable one. The first visit of the association to Denmark took place in 1902. This summer the seventh visit to England is being undertaken, and the third visit to Holland has just been concluded.

The objects of the association are the study of the manners and customs of a country as well as its national and social questions and institutions. It is also the conviction of the association that the activities of a country represented by model farms and schools, cooperative dairies and cheese factories, and municipal kitchens are as interesting and worthy of inspection as a museum or a castle.

The president of the association is Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the honorary secretary, Miss F. M. Butlin of Old Headington.

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NEW ELECTRIC LINES PLANNED FOR AMSTERDAM

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—More extended street car services for Amsterdam, which have been long needed, are now in sight, owing to the available financial means for the construction of a new car-barn. Plans are being drawn for three new electric lines.

Each line in Amsterdam has a number, which is suspended between the arms of the trolley pole on each car and is visible for 300 or 400 yards. There are now 14 lines in Amsterdam, the cars of each traversing a specific route, though in various instances several lines follow the same track for a distance. The numbers are always referred to in directing inquiries. This and the visibility of the numbers at a long distance make the numbering system very convenient.

The three additional lines will require only about two miles of new track, as their cars will also traverse lines now in use. Fifty new cars will be required. The total cost of the improvement will approach \$600,000.

ADVANCES FOR HOMES LIKED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The South Australian statute book includes a number of measures designed for the benefit of the worker. One of these is the advances for homes act, under which loans are granted to persons in receipt of not more than £300 per annum at a low rate of interest to enable them to erect, purchase, or enlarge a dwelling-house for themselves, or to discharge an existing mortgage on their property. Advances are made through the state bank to the extent of four fifths of the valuation, and are repayable by instalments extending up to 42 years.

Since the act came into operation in January, 1911, it has been largely availed of, the advances totaling £417,549. In the erection of dwellings, £254,304 has been advanced to 848 applicants, at an average of £299 19s. 3d. each, and for the purchase of dwellings, £97,891 has been advanced to 345 people, at an average of £283 14s. 10d.

MUSHROOM IS YARD ROUND

(Special to the Monitor)

LINCOLN, England.—At Horbling, in Lincolnshire, J. Knibbs has gathered a mushroom that measured a yard in circumference, and was one foot in diameter.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA LINE PROGRESSING

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Good progress is being made with the construction of the railway to Brown's Well. The new line, which starts from Tailem Bend, a town on the interstate line, will run for a distance of about 100 miles, and will serve a vast area of country equally as suitable for wheat growing as that of the Pinbaroo district, where such satisfactory results have been obtained during the last few years.

The work of surveying the land to be opened up is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, and already a great deal of clearing has been done on the land adjacent to that portion of the line now completed.

CADETS FORCED TO ATTEND DRILL

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vict., Aus.—The large number of cases in which cadets have absented themselves from the military training has led to an arrangement by which, in the less serious cases, cadets will escape prosecution if they agree to make up the time omitted. In the more serious cases, however, they will undergo military detention.

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JAN. 18, FEB. 20, MARCH 27

By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfurst"

OELRICHS & CO. General Agents.

15-15 State St., Boston

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL

*Cymric, Sept. 10, 9 A. M.; Oct. 8, Nov. 5

*Arabic, Sept. 24, 9 A. M.; Oct. 22, Nov. 19

*One class cabin (11.) sleeper \$22.50 up.

Boston-Azores-Mediterranean

Cretic, Sept. 14, 12 noon; Canopic, Sept. 28

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool

One class cabin (11.) service, \$20 upward.

Winifredian, Aug. 31, 12 Noon

Devonian, Sept. 7, 6 A. M.

OFFICE, 84 STATE ST., BOSTON

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-AROUND mill and bench hand wanted. MASS BUILDERS FINISH CO., 31 O'Brien st. Cambridge, Mass. 31.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, or man familiar with making drawings, schedules, setting plans, etc. for stone construction; position in Vermont; steady work. Apply at VERMONT MARBLE CO., 100 Thayer st., Boston.

ASSISTANTS—Wanted, a man and wife in a small home helper near Boston; man to have care of furnace and garden and to general housework; to be cooking; must be strictly temperate and have best of references. L. CLARK, 93 Woburn st., West Medford, Mass.

BLACKSMITH—Wanted, good jobbing carriage blacksmith; one used to setting rubber tires; good pay and steady work. J. E. ADAMS, 243 Huseman st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted, or person capable of combining a home with opportunity for advancement for man showing ability; must not mind isolation in monthly salary; experience and reference of former employers. CHRYSO-TILE ASBESTOS CORP., Lowell, Vt. 20.

BOXMAKERS—Wanted, experienced in lock corner work; machine hand; must also be capable man for shipper. PARSONS MFG CO., Marginal st., Chelsea, Mass.

BOY wanted; strong boy, 16-17; opportunity to learn good trade; \$4.50 week to start; with good opportunity for advancement; must have references; apply by letter only. J. HERBERT GREEN, 64 Winton st., Chelsea, Mass.

BOY, ambitious, high school education; opportunity for advancement; salary to \$1000; first-class references; required; apply by letter only. PETTINGILL-ANDREWS CO., Atlantic av. and Pearl st., Boston.

BOY, run errands, etc. \$4 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, learn shipping; must be large and strong; American only; \$5 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, help on team collecting barrels in Smith Brothers, 190 Broadway, William Corson, Washington av., Danvers News Agency.

CHAMBERLAIN—Wanted, a man and wife in a small home helper near Boston; man to have care of furnace and garden and to general housework; to be cooking; must be strictly temperate and have best of references. L. CLARK, 93 Woburn st., West Medford, Mass.

CABINET MAKER and finisher, \$15-\$18, in York, Me. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER (with tools) in South Boston, \$3 day, in city, \$4.50 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

PLASTERER in Dorchester, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLASTERER in Milton, \$5.20 day, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLUMBER—first-class, wanted; steady work to right party. L. A. MAY & CO., 47 Central av., Lynn, Mass.

PRINTER—no bidder wanted; German-American preferred. ISAAC STEINBERG, 161 Highland st., Boston; Tel. Main 42.

PILLERS—Wanted, experienced team pullers on velvet hats. N. & P. HAT CO., 282 Woburn st., Boston.

RESTAURANT HELP wanted at once; leave addresses and recommendations at office. CORB'S LUNCH DEPT., 100 Court st., Boston.

ROUGH CARPENTER (some tools), \$2.50 a day in Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN—Young man residing with parents, to sell wallpaper, moldings, etc.; at home. E. J. HICKEY, 310 Friend st., Boston.

SHORT ORDER COOK, \$7 week and board, in Dorchester, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SIGN PAINTERS—wanted, first-class; good pay and steady work. C. R. BRINK, 400 Atlantic av., Boston.

SPINNERS—Wanted, a few good ring spinners in cotton mills; good work and wages; apply at once. OTIS, 21 W. Mass. st., Boston.

STABLEMAN wanted; must be temperate and unexcused; combining a home with opportunity for advancement; salary to \$1000; first-class references; required; apply by letter only. PETTINGILL-ANDREWS CO., Atlantic av. and Pearl st., Boston.

STEAM FITTER wanted, first-class; with some knowledge of plumbing; a home; a day's work. Apply by letter only to H. M. HUBBARD, Northfield, Mass.

STEREOTYPE OPERATOR in Newtonville, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STOCK CUTTER—First-class stockman; experienced in all branches of stock raising; good pay and steady work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STOCK FITTERS on women's McKay shoes. MILLAR & WOLFE, Webster st., Chelsea, Mass.

TOOLMAKERS—First-class toolmakers on punch and die work; Call or write TAPLEY & CO., 100 W. Broadway, Boston.

TITORS—Wanted, 2 college graduates or college students to do private tutoring in elementary English at old hours; salary, \$1000; references required. Address Mrs. J. H. BENT, 115 Livingston st., New Haven, Conn.

MAIDS wanted; 2 experienced Protestant girls; one to do general housework, the other to do laundry; good pay and steady work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAID—Small family, will give good wages; references required. Address Mrs. J. H. BENT, 115 Livingston st., New Haven, Conn.

MAID—Wanted, reliable young woman for general housework; go home nights; references required. Address Mrs. J. H. BENT, 115 Livingston st., New Haven, Conn.

MAN and wife, Protestants, for care of city house for rent of 2 heated, lighted, furnished rooms; good pay and steady work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MARKER and sorter, in Woburn; steady work; good pay and steady work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOTHER—HELPER wanted; young girl; about 15; to assist in household; good pay and steady work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NURSE—Wanted, experienced, in city; will give good wages; references required. Address Mrs. J. H. BENT, 115 Livingston st., New Haven, Conn.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER (middle-aged preferred) wanted in family of two adults and child; six-room apartment; parents away during day. MRS. L. HAMILIN, 222 Fellows st., West Medford, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPERS—2 women, Protestant, for care of city house for rent of 2 heated, lighted, furnished rooms. Apply after 4 p.m. to D. SWANEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 5 St. James av., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Woman wanted for general housework; good pay and steady work; must have knowledge of cooking; references required. F. L. HOUGHTON, Putnam st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Capable Protestant girl wanted for general housework about Sept. 1; house with every convenience; near two families; wages \$6. MRS. J. H. ALLEN, 20 Grove st., Melrose, Mass.; Tel. 149-4 Winton st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRLS—Call 2-3 p.m. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN—In city; assist with cooking; \$5 wk. board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WORK—in Arlington Heights; \$4 wk. board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LABORERS—in city; \$4.50 week, in blushing concern. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—in city; \$10 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted—Young woman, experienced, accurate and prompt; references required. HOTEL ROCKWELL, Marlborough, Mass.

STENOGRAPHERS—experienced, wanted. UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., 214-216 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Smith-Premier Fisher Building 82 week, in E. Watertown. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER (Protestant), \$8-\$10 in Boston. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER (Remington No. 6), \$5 month, board and room, in state institution at Waverley. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TAPE WEAVERS and skein winders wanted; experienced; can earn from \$8 to \$10 week; steady work; apply by

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

WOMAN WISHES EMPLOYMENT from 7 to 7 p. m. except Sundays; South Ridge preferred. **CARRIE FRANKS**, 3200 Indiana, Chicago, Ill. 3

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BARBER wanted (white), temperate; permanent place, \$15 week and half over 3000; excellent salary; good food and good town. **FARROW**, 1307 1/2 Main st., N. Y. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHIEF ENGINEER with 12 years' position; careful, competent driver, acquainted with Los Angeles and vicinity. **FRANK W. KAN**, Wainwright, Colorado, 3

ELECTRICIAN—Young man (20), with 12 years' experience as wireman and inspector with travel experience; best references; strict railway electrician. **EYRETT M. STANLEY**, Heshe Hotel, Colfax and Grand streets, Denver, 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Young lady of business ability wishes position as companion traveling companion; good references; references exchanged. **MISS C. A. SULLIVAN**, Wainwright, Colorado, 3

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman wishes position as companion to elderly lady would help with other work if required. **EDNA L. BROWN**, 223 South Lincoln st., Denver, Col. 3

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

COMBINATION MAN wanted, plumber and steam fitter; good job to right man. **W. J. BURRUS & Co.**, Warrenton, Va. 3

FARMER wanted; Hollander and German; 1000 acres; representative for Texas. **GEORGE S. SOUTA**, 202 Del. av. N. E., Washington, D. C. 3

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GOVERNMENT wanted to teach 2 children in the country, ages 5 and 9. **MRS. M. D. A. STEVENS**, Youngs Island, S. C. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ARTIST wishes position to do portrait work or copying oil. **E. TROSEL**, 223 New Jersey av. N. W., Washington. 3

CLERICAL—Young man with experience and highly recommended, graduate last high school clerk, or general clerical work. **A. DENNIS**, Suffolk, Va. 3

GARDENER (Japanese), experienced thoroughly recommended, graduate last high school college in Japan. **S. OWATOKO**, 1007 1/2 Alvin, Tex. 3

MANAGER with position to take entire charge of small saw mill; am competent; furnish best references, J. M. CANNON, 908 N. Manassas, Memphis, Tenn. 3

YOUNG MAN with several years' road and office experience, desires connection with firm representative for Texas. **JOHN M. L. DICKSON**, 115 E. 9th st., Dallas, Tex. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SECRETARY—Mature woman who has read and studied and traveled much, and who has had the best social and educational training desires position as secretary or companion with literary person; or as reader or doer of house work; or as position as friend of child needing assistance; references required and given. **MISS L. A. CONCORD**, N. C. 3

PRINTERS—Woman with 20 years' experience in printing, editorial and general office work; references and education traveling, broad views, serene, civil and firm; up on literature, news, economy, etc. **MRS. F. MOORE**, 928 W. Baltimore st., Baltimore, Md. 3

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

JOE PRINTER wanted, uncombed work man, capable of soliciting, efficient in taking charge, low salary at first; on application. **JOHN D. EDMISTON**, 404 N. 9th st., Seattle, Wash. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GARDENER wishes employment; experience in planting, vegetable and fruiting flowers, attending to lawns, giving general care to grounds etc. **JOHN F. MORGAN**, 1000 1/2 1st av. S., Seattle, Wash. 3

MUSICIANS—Position wanted in hotel by trio (violin, cello and piano), thoroughly experienced with fine musical library. **ALFRED L. FRIEND**, 202 Madison av., Spokane, Wash. 3

SALESMAN, experienced on clothes for men, also in taking applications, collections, and other work connected. **ALFRED L. FRIEND**, 202 Madison av., Los Angeles, Cal. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER (20), with good library, experience; just completed course in business college; good references. **MISS ELISE A. SPICE**, E. Green Lake bldg., Seattle, Wash. 3

COMPANION—An intelligent, refined woman desires position as companion and travel companion. **MISS L. A. CONCORD**, N. C. 3

COMPANION—Refined American woman wishes position as companion to elderly lady; willing to do light housework and errands. **EDNA L. BROWN**, 223 South Lincoln st., Los Angeles, Cal. 3

DRESSMAKER of experience wishes employment in San Francisco. **MISS W. S. DRESSMAKER**, 1000 1/2 1st av. S., Seattle, Wash. 3

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced first-class work, tailored suits and evening dresses. **MISS CAMPBELL**, 430 1st av. S., Seattle, Wash. 3

FRANK M. SIGSWORTH, 1518 Nob Hill, Seattle, Wash. 3

PIANIST, experienced, wants position, with good library orchestra accompaniment; salary reasonable; will accept other than music. **MISS CAMPBELL**, 430 1st av. S., Seattle, Wash. 3

PIANIST desires position as teacher in conservatory or as accompanist; satisfactory experience. **ALICE BALE**, Seattle, Wash. 3

CANADA FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

STEWART—Smart business man, first-class, experienced in real estate, insurance, and other business. **LEONARD**, 1000 1/2 1st av. S., Seattle, Wash. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

JOURNALIST—Experienced, Paris correspondent to leading London daily; musical critic, aviation expert, also secretarial work; good references. **ALICE BALE**, Seattle, Wash. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION-ATTENDANT, experienced, wishes position with lady or child needing special care; no objection to South or foreign. **POTTER**, 250 Talbot st., St. Thomas, L. I., Can. 3

LADY (trained) desires post British Navy. **MISS ROOD**, 104 Queen's, Seattle, Wash. 3

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We all know the story about the player at Myopia who lost his ball after his second putt through its rolling over the edge of the ravine, and sometimes when we have to accept a bit of hard luck in our own game it is something of a comfort to feel that few rules of the green are as hard as the Myopia player had to accept. In the World of Golf there appeared some more such adventures which may be some encouragement to average players. As the article says:

Certain of the shots that one sees on the links are merely wonderful in their excellence; others are almost weird as examples of misadventure. I have come to the conclusion that, so far as the on-looker is concerned, the latter are the more consoling. A great stroke by a great player is a fine sight. It proves the possibilities of the game.

But there are possibilities at the other end of the scale, and so far as the average golfer is concerned, they are the contingencies most likely to become accomplished facts in his personal doings. Why, then, should we not treasure recollections of woefully bad shots by other people? They may come in useful at any time for comparison with our own unusually bad exhibitions.

I dare say that a great many spectators were secretly pleased when Harry Vardon required 9 for a bogey 4 hole at Muxwell hill, a little while ago. Not that they would dream of withholding any sympathy from so popular a man as the champion, but they would be able to recall the time when they had done that hole in 4, and perhaps they had had an occasional 3 at it. Yes, they could play golf like the best when they felt in the mood. And Vardon could play like the worst when things went badly. He

could take 9 at a drive-and-pitch hole. They, too, had totaled something like 9 for it in periods of adversity. Ah, well, golf was a funny game.

Such, then, is the glory of the really bad shot. It makes the whole world kin. The heart of the spectator warms to the sufferer. It is pleasant, after all, to think that we are all fallible on occasion. When James Braid won the open championship in manner so magnificent at Prestwick, in 1908, he did a thing in the qualifying round that the longest of long-handicap players would have felt like kicking himself for doing. He was nicely on a green in two, about 15 yards short of the hole, which was cut five yards from the bunker guarding the back of the green. Braid putted—and went into the hazard. Bunkered off his putt! It seemed almost ridiculous, but it was a fact, and he had to take his niblick and hack his way back to the green.

If Hutchinson was telling the other day a good story of the strange round which the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton once followed in an attempt to play the first hole at St. Andrews. Mr. Lyttelton is a good golfer—his handicap is about 3—and no doubt he enjoys to this day the recollection of that queer adventure which befell him at the famous Swilcan hole. He made a mess of his drive; it did not go very far, and it was badly sliced. The consequence was that he had to play his second shot from a spot immediately behind one of the iron seats that stand close to the forehouse on the right-hand side of the course. He made a terrific swipe and hit the seat full, with the result that the ball rebounded past the club house and left him to take his third shot close to the Martyrs' memorial, 100 yards behind the tee from which he had started.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

CHELSEA

The teachers for the Cary school the coming year will be Adelaide Pierce, principal; Sara G. Haven, Helen G. Bassett, Adeline M. Hyde, Bertha A. Swain, Grace B. Davis, Ethel Harvey, Annie B. Endicott, Grace C. Litchfield, Ardell M. Cota, Dorothy M. Hayden, Ruth S. Dennett, Matilda S. Smart. For the Prattville school, Elmira S. Winship, principal; Adelaide C. Starrett, critic teacher; Ethel S. Harrington, Nettie N. Stanley, Ethel Nass, Katherine Scully, Alice Dillon, Anna Ives, Phoebe Davis, Louis Thacher, Grace Crandon. The schools in the city will open Sept. 11.

Chelsea ranks thirteenth in the list of 32 cities in the amounts per capita of bank deposits as reported by the bank commissioner. With a population of 32,452, as shown by the last official report, the total amount of deposits was \$7,420,390.03 or \$228.66 per person.

MALDEN

Estimates for public record vaults at city hall have been received by the public property committee. The committee will ask the city for an appropriation of \$3500 for the work.

B. G. Underwood of Benner avenue has forwarded a petition to the railroad commission asking that the third rail of the Elevated structure be covered. He is to confer with the commission about the matter tomorrow.

A delegation of members of the city government, accompanied by Mayor George L. Farrell, left this morning at four o'clock for Springfield by automobile to inspect the fire apparatus of that city and other apparatus manufactured there, with a view to adding to the motor equipment of the Malden department. An exhibition will be given them by the Springfield officials.

MEDFORD

City Clerk Allison P. Joyce and the board of registrars of voters have completed the revision of the voting list. The revised list shows a total of 4120 voters in the city who have registered. Of the number enrolled, 2717 are registered as Republicans, 256 are registered as Democrats and 1147 have not registered under any political designation. From inquiries received, it is probable that registration in this city during the next two or three weeks will be unusually large. Registration for the primaries will close Sept. 18.

Mayor Charles S. Taylor won first prize for motor boats this week at Linnikin's Bay races, Murray Hill, Me., with his motor boat, Kenneth. Lawrence Scrammage was navigating officer. The 12-mile course was covered in 43 minutes.

MELROSE

Miss Gertrude Knights of Orient avenue, a member of Mary J. Spaulding tent, Daughters of Veterans, of this city, will be one of the delegates from the Massachusetts department, Daughters of Veterans, to the national convention to be held in San Francisco Sept. 9. She will leave Boston on the special train next Wednesday from the South station.

The new theater, recently completed at a cost of \$70,000, on Main street, between Foster and Grove streets, will be opened next Monday. The theater has been leased for a term of years by the Poers & Woodhead Company. The building contains, besides the theater auditorium, two stores on the street floor and six offices above.

LEXINGTON

Chester B. Williams of Wayland will be the Republican candidate for this district for county commissioner at the primary election, Sept. 24, while Joseph O. Hayden is the candidate for the county treasurer's office. Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro, is the Democratic candidate for the Senate.

ARLINGTON

Labor day will not be observed here this year with the annual baseball game usually played on the Spy pond athletic field in the morning. There is to be a general holiday, but no celebration.

It is expected by the school authorities that the new arrangements with regard to the housing of the Arlington high school pupils will prevent a congestion in the high school building this fall. The new scheme is to have the pupils, who were graduated last June from the Locke grammar school at the Heights, to continue their first year's high school work in the same building. Two rooms on the second floor already have been furnished with desks and chairs for the pupils, and it is the plan of the school board to engage new teachers for this department. The sessions will be the same as at the high school in Arlington.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The board of trade will hold its first meeting on Sept. 4. The following nominations have been made for officers and they will be voted on at that meeting: President, Cleveland Chandler; vice-president, George M. Webster; secretary, Herbert C. Thorndike; treasurer, Edward T. Morse; executive committee, Robert O. Harris, Henry L. Moorehouse, Charles L. Nutter, John W. Holloway, Martin A. Hayward and Thomas M. Whitman. These nominations were presented by the following committee, Charles F. Mann, chairman, Charles H. Keith and Charles Burbank.

The base for the sun dial for the land recently presented the town by Mrs. John Hobard has arrived and is being set up. The lot was given East Bridgewater by Mrs. Hobard and was accepted by the town at a recent town meeting. The dial is the gift of John Holbrook of New York. It is considered one of the best in its kind in this section.

STONEHAM

Contracts for the large sewer extensions in Middlesex, Peabody and Rowe hill roads have been awarded by the board of public works to Anthony Baruffaldi of Somerville, for the construction, and Charles H. Walker for the pipe. These extensions are to be made by vote of the town to aid in the development of a new residential park.

Glover Brothers of Lynn, shoe manufacturers, have purchased from the Stoneham Five Cents Savings bank the John Hill factory which had been occupied for many years, until recently, by the Stone & Forsythe box factory. The latter firm has moved to a new plant in Everett.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Nahum P. Gillespie of this town will assume his duties as vocal instructor in De Veaux College, Niagara Falls, N. Y., next month. Mr. Gillespie is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Farnham Gillespie of Prospect street. He was graduated from the Howard high school and the New England Conservatory of Music last June with high honors.

The registrars of voters have decided to hold two sessions for registration before the state primaries, Sept. 24, and will be in session at the town office Tuesday, Sept. 17, from 7:30 to 9 p. m., and Saturday, Sept. 21, from 7 to 10 p. m.

CONCORD

Miss Bertha L. Briggs, who has been doing special work at the Concord high school the last year, will begin her new work next Tuesday morning as the history teacher in the local high school, to succeed Miss Minnie Coolidge, resigned. Miss Agnes L. Clancy, formerly head of the commercial department in the Clinton high school, will be the assistant of the new commercial department which opens at the high school this fall.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 15 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 780 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES
TRANSIENT RATES
Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 per day upwards.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.
DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can raise a farm and a home in a few years' time at most. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$50 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free books today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or a letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today. B. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
For Sale—Town lots in all growing towns.

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LARGE MANUFACTURER offers splendid opportunity to ambitious, energetic man with small capital. In each state; open office, sell to jobbers and large dealers; secure general agents for the sale of the highest grade, efficient, belows hand vacuum carpet cleaner on the market; guaranteed to better work than any power fan machine made; manufacturer gives absolute guarantee bond with every cleaner; perfect mechanical construction and design; handsome finish; price same as inferior machines; exclusive features which make it easy to sell; manufacturer's representative may reasonably expect to clear \$1000 up per month; exclusive state right free to man big enough to handle it; write today for particulars and design. Address JAS. T. MACKAY, 1290 Gratiot st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE in Fitchburg, Mass.—A fine business, shoes, men's furnishings, etc.; books show \$2500 sales a year; small expenses; low rent with lease; only reason for selling, moving West. For further particulars, write to THE FITCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, Fitchburg, Mass.

MACHINE TOOL MANUFACTURING CO. feels time has come to extend its operations and remove to more favorable location; Cincinnati preferred; therefore wishes to raise \$15,000 and offers position of secretary. Address JAS. T. MACKAY, 1290 Gratiot st., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

SMALL FARMS (1 to 10 acres); fruits, vegetables, poultry, dairy, alfalfa; good profits; beautiful homes; splendid etc. etc. WRIGHT, KINGSLEY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

\$5000 BUYS a modern duplex flat building (27 room flats) on Downer ave., within blocks of Newberry, Hill, Milwaukee. G. M. CRUMP, Corona, Cal.

FARM LANDS—OREGON

FOR SALE—RANCH near Grants Pass, Oregon. 1000 acres; 42 acres, all or part; river frontage, water right, beautiful climate, scenery, best fruit, alfalfa, vegetable land; 15 acres under cultivation; 4 acres young orchard and fruit. DR. McCABE, 801 Alberta st., Portland, Ore.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEWTON HIGHLAND
House of 11 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hardwood floors; fine location; also, one rear of lot, plastered, 25x30, suitable for garage. L. K. BRIDGEMAN, 72 Bedford st., Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT, fall months or winter, small suburban cottage, suitable for man and wife, in pretty, private park, 15 min. to electric. MR. K. H. HOLT, Millbrook Park, Fitchburg, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON—Suite 6 rooms and bath, hot water heat, gas and electric light; convenient to electric and street cars; ideal location. Apply 17 Jason st., or phone 632-M, Arlington.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

ATTRACTIVE large furnished room, Hotel Orleans, suite 85, 700 W. 80th st.; \$7 per week; business woman only.

ROOMS WANTED—NEW YORK

WANTED, by man and wife, 2 furnished rooms, with or without board, vicinity Columbia university; give description and terms. Add. X 24, 6025 Metropolitan bldg.

ROOMS

GAINSBORO ST., 108—Two nice rooms, all modern improvements, tourists or permanent board, board optional. HOLBROOK, 108 GAINSBORO ST., Boston.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 200, Suite 3—To let, furnished room with all modern conveniences.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with electric privileges, particularly suited for business women. 13 Montrose office.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 5274-R.

BOARD AND ROOMS

HARD, good room for 2; good location, convenient to steam and electric; \$6 each, 93 Waldeck st., suite 1, Dorchester, Mass.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

LAKE AVE., 4901—Neatly furnished breakfast if desired. Tel. Kenwood 2363.

LAWYERS

ROY L. GUTHMAN
COUNSELOR AT LAW
18 Broadway, Phone BR 9675, N. Y. City.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MASTIN & SHERLOCK,
LAWYERS
815 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. AVA B. H. NUMBERS,
308 Front Bldg.
A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. N'dway 1506

BAND MEMBERS
SURPRISE LEADER

Thomas M. Carter, leader of Carter's band, which for seven seasons has given the concerts on the state reservation at Nantasket beach, was given a surprise Wednesday afternoon.

He was presented with an engrossed address, expressing the good will and appreciation of all the members of the band, and a gold badge, set with diamonds, of Boston commandery, K. T., of which Mr. Carter has been a member for 40 years.

Mr. Carter has directed the band bearing his name for 41 years.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Principia

A CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Do you realize the importance of the right school for your child? If you desire your boy or girl to have the best possible training, this message is for you.

THE PRINCIPIA is well established with fourteen years of successful growth behind it. Its growth has been rapid and steady. It is centrally located and draws pupils from all over the United States and from foreign lands. Its faculty is stronger than ever and no effort is being spared to make this school an ideal place, in every respect, for young people.

In preparation for college or for business, it offers classical, scientific and commercial courses with an efficient corps of twenty-seven instructors who can give each pupil careful attention because the classes are small. Its graduates have made excellent records. Public speaking and debating, art, music, and drama form a part of the curriculum. The best that a large city can afford in

these activities is also utilized. New splendidly equipped school buildings have been erected.

Character formation is regarded of prime importance. The home life is carefully guarded and true manliness and womanliness are cultivated. New, fire-proof dormitories with light attractive rooms house the boarding pupils comfortably and a happy home atmosphere prevails.

In athletics the school is strong, its ten acres of campus affording unusual facilities. The gymnasium with its shower baths, swimming pool, bowling alleys, and complete physical and military equipment together with a five-lap running track gives the boys an excellent opportunity of which they make good use. Many cups and trophies adorn the walls.

At present there is room for a very few more pupils. During the term there is usually a waiting list. Term opens September 25, 1912.

A CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT YOU ON REQUEST.

ADDRESS

THE PRINCIPIA, PRINCIPIA PARK, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP

HOLIDAY SPECIALS
2000 lbs. Fresh Seconds Assorted Chocolates 25c
One Celebrated Full Cream Caramels, per lb. 40c
Chop Suey, always the best 25c
Fresh Peanut Brittle 15c
Assorted Cream Kisses 15c
To introduce our Special Sunday Candy, Regular 50c lb. 39c
Saturday Special 29c to 50c
Half Pound Chocolate 19c to 50c
Assortment, from 29c to 1.00
Original Packages 5 Pound Box, Assortments, 60c, 80c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 3.00
best quality, pure fruit flavors.
To Purchasers Best Granulated Sugar 5c
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ARE YOU ASHAMED to buy a used car? The best people in N. E. buy us, large assortment; all makes and prices. NEWBURY AUTO COMPANY, 387 Newbury st., Boston.

NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The Boston Public Schools will re-open on Wednesday, September 11, 1912. Examinations for admission to the High and Latin Schools will be held as follows:

LATIN SCHOOLS: On Wednesday, September 11, 1912, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin Schoolhouse on Warren avenue; girls at the Girls' Latin Schoolhouse on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be English Language, including Reading, Writing and Spelling, Geography and Arithmetic.

HIGH SCHOOLS: On Wednesday and Thursday, September 11 and 12, 1912, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Normal Schoolhouse on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects of examination will be English Language, including Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar and Composition, History and Civil Government of the United States, Geography and Arithmetic.

Attendance will be required both days. THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary, School Committee.



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 234 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers. Courses: General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course. Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress, with cheerful and attractive surroundings. This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners. Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 3d. H. E. HUBBARD, Principal, 234 Boylston Street, Boston.

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HOME WANTED

WANTED—Temporary or permanent free home for a good little girl, 6 years old. American. Address X 10, Monitor Office.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Suffolk Storage Warehouse Company

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FURNITURE STORAGE
PACKING, SHIPPING
Estimates furnished without charge.
Send for descriptive booklet.
Telephone 528 Roxbury

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Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL CO. BONDS STILL WELL BELOW PAR

Position of Company and Improvement in Business Transacted Warrant Hope of Price Advance Although Last Year's Earnings Were Much Smaller

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The annual report of the company, just issued, explains in a measure the failure of the bonds to sell as high as they did last year; still, the report shows at the same time that the position of the company is sufficiently strong to warrant hopes for a speedy return of the bonds to their former high price, when bond market and steel trade conditions have come to the point where buying of bonds such as Republic Steel 5 per cent sinking funds is recommended.

In the company's statement for the 12 months ended June 30 was shown a decrease in gross profits of 40 per cent from the fiscal year 1910, and of 30 per cent from 1911; in net profits before payment of bond interest was shown a decrease of 40 per cent from 1910 and 50 per cent from 1911. The surplus remaining after payment of fixed charges was smaller than in any year since 1908, and the consequence was that payment of preferred dividends and miscellaneous accounts resulted in a small deficit of \$23,000 for the year. Still, the fact that the company was able, despite so heavy a loss in income from preceding years to earn a wide margin over fixed charges, appeared to guarantee for the bonds a satisfactory stability in the future. Comparison of the net profit and bond interest shows the following:

	1912	1911	1910
Net profit.....	\$2,002,246	\$3,008,934	\$3,325,522
Bond int.....	728,983	886,415	422,000

Surplus.....\$2,271,263 \$2,422,519 \$2,903,522

Here is shown a balance before bond interest last year that was almost three times greater than actually necessary to meet the interest requirements, and it has been this record for an adverse year which has occasioned talk of a resumption of dividends on the Republic Steel preferred stock. Such talk has up to the present time not become very definite, and there are several considerations to be faced before directors of the company restore the old 7 per cent rate, which in 1911 took of the net profits of the year \$1,760,000, as against only \$586,000 taken from interest requirements.

Payment of the full rate last year would have drawn down the company's accumulated surplus to a large extent, and though the steel industry is at the present time moving steadily in the direction of broader activity and higher prices, it is predicted even now that restoration of the full 7 per cent annual dividend on the \$25,000,000 Republic Steel preferred stock will prevent a substantial addition to the present profit and loss surplus, and at the same time will prevent the bonds from moving to a better price level. While rumors of an increase in dividends may mean "that the Republic Steel's earnings are increasing at a satisfactory rate, the possibility that the bulk of gain will be distributed to shareholders instead of being turned back into property will naturally have a tendency to weaken the market position of the bonds.

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	Real est. mach. etc.	Material on hand	Total
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1910.....	54,358,375	6,020,052	60,378,427
1909.....	54,398,189	4,308,512	58,706,701

At the same time that value of plant and property has been accumulating the following increase has occurred in fixed obligations of the company:

	Stock outstanding	Bonds outstanding	Total
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Comparison of these two tables will

show that all of the increase which occurred has been paid for out of the proceeds of security sales.

The \$9,733,000 enlargement in value of real estate, plant and machinery was offset more than entirely by an increase in stock and bond obligations of \$13,801,000. Part of these larger obligations which are not covered by fixed assets are represented in the increase in value of material on hand, the rest is represented in accounts and bills receivable, which at the close of last year amounted to \$5,233,000, as compared with \$2,828,000 four years before. Bills receivable over accounts payable for the tidy sum of \$3,444,000, and if they are certain to be met there is of course no objection to such a volume. Still, when part of an increase in fixed liabilities has been offset by an increase in current assets which are subject always to the vicissitudes of the company's debtors, it is worth while to watch the account closely.

That the Republic Steel's management is energetic and watchful of every opportunity to better the company has been disclosed a number of times in the past, and the statement of President Topping, in his annual report, shows that the management does not intend to be left behind in any manner. "Recognizing the necessity of keeping step with progress," said Mr. Topping, "the executive committee has authorized the construction of a by product coke works of 1000 tons daily capacity, the waste gases from which works will be utilized as fuel as a substitute for coal and the recovered tar and ammonia sold on the market. In addition, there has also been authorized the construction of four modern merchant bar mills, to replace four of an obsolete type."

Watchfulness in the direction of preventing deterioration is one indication of the manner in which the bonds of the Republic Steel are being protected. And the statement made in the report to the effect that new improvements have been equal to and in some instances larger than those secured from the older and better established departments show how far the increase in plant and machinery value above recorded has been worth while.

STEEL PRICES TEND UPWARD

PITTSBURGH—Additional strength has been displayed by iron and steel the past week. Prices have been established in most lines on a much firmer footing than for some weeks, while mills are on the same satisfactory basis as for the last few months.

Bookings in all lines the past week have been exceptionally good, and from all appearances there will be more business placed during the next month than in the past two months.

For a time it was thought freight car shortage would retard placing of new business, but there are plenty of cars in this district now and business has increased.

All signs point to an advance in iron during the next few weeks and many smaller consumers are rushing to order for needs over the last quarter, to be covered before the price advance is made. Inquiries are coming in for all grades of iron and makers are satisfied that sufficient business will be placed within the next two months to maintain furnace operations until late next spring. Furnace operators report very little loose iron.

The Steel Corporation and independent alike have tightened prices for plates during the past week, but there is nothing in the market situation at this time to tempt buyers to pay the advanced prices.

HOUSTON SHOPS TO BE ENLARGED

FT. WORTH, Tex.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the Southern Pacific Company is to spend \$400,000 in improving and enlarging its shops at Houston, increasing them until they will give employment to 800 men. This then, will be the largest plant of its kind in the South, and with the electric driven machinery which will be installed the output of the shops will be increased about 200 per cent. The budget for improvements of the Houston district during the present fiscal year aggregate \$4,000,000, though much of this will go for motive power and rolling stock.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with the previous week:

	Total reserves	Reserve to public	Reserve to bank
1912.....	£39,903,000	£18,000,000	£21,903,000
1911.....	29,193,000	11,000,000	18,193,000
1910.....	41,743,000	8,000,000	33,743,000
1909.....	38,309,000	3,200,000	35,109,000
1908.....	45,416,000	2,527,000	42,889,000
1907.....	17,233,000	1,307,000	15,926,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 40.50 per cent against 49.80 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 57.4 to 56.6 per cent in this week last year.

CHICAGO CORN

CHICAGO—Chicago has no stock of corn in public elevators, the first time in several years that there has been a clean up. Private elevators have only 308,000 bushels.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND REGULATING PRICES BEEF AND LEATHER

American Hide & Leather Director Says Extremely High Cost Not Due to Combination of Packers

BUSINESS IS GOOD

NEW YORK—James Skinner, a director of American Hide & Leather Company, holds that the extremely high cost of beef is not due to the packers or any meat trust combination, but is a natural result of the law of supply and demand. He says:

"Beef is not being raised in anything like sufficient numbers to meet the increased demand, and the same applies to hides sufficient to meet demands of our business, and no doubt other leather companies are in like condition. The advance in meat and leather, is therefore not attributable to the packers or tanners, but mainly to higher prices that must be paid for cattle on the hoof."

"One has only to refer to government agricultural reports of say 20 years ago and those of the present to learn of the moderately small increase in number of cattle raised, and then compare this with the increase of population. At a glance will be seen the cause of the increased demand for leather as well as food-stuffs."

Mr. Skinner says prices of other classes of leather are not advancing in like proportion, because the increase in supply is more normal, and more in proportion to the requirements.

In regard to immediate business and prospects of the American Hide & Leather Co., he says: "Business of the company was never in better shape. The company is setting aside \$150,000 annually, in a cumulative sinking fund for purchase of its bonds. The interest regularly paid on these bonds, as on other outstanding bonds, is also credited to the sinking fund. When a sufficient number of bonds have been purchased, the money thus applied will be available for dividends on the preferred stock."

Mr. Skinner is enthusiastic as to the business of the company and the future of both classes of stock.

TRADESMEN'S TRUST DIVIDEND

PHILADELPHIA—The first report of the auditors of the Tradesmen's Trust Company shows that there will be a first dividend payment of \$396,321 to the depositors, 37 1/2 per cent when the Dauphin county court approves the findings 20 days after they have been filed on Sept. 23. In order to obtain any redress it will be necessary for creditors to file exception by Sept. 11. Total claims of depositors amount to \$1,058,856. The institution failed on Sept. 16 last. There are 2000 depositors to share in the distribution.

It is understood that the receiver has on hand funds which when distributed will amount to 20 per cent, for which a second accounting will be made to the court. The company's building, at Chestnut and Juniper streets, is another asset which will increase the distribution when the receiver sells it, the price demanded being \$500,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

READING		Philadelphia & Reading Railway	
July		1912	1911
Operating revenue.....	\$3,084,167	\$2,907,371	\$2,907,371
Operating expenses.....	2,573,925	2,130,092	2,130,092
Net earnings.....	1,410,242	292,679	292,679
Operating revenue.....	\$3,003,596	\$1,324,384	\$1,324,384
Operating expenses.....	2,575,793	821,880	821,880
Net earnings.....	243,803	468,900	468,900
Net income.....	210,483	\$1,875	\$1,875
Net earnings, all cos.....	1,821,328	764,549	764,549
Charges, taxes.....	802,000	11,946	11,946
Surplus.....	919,328	752,603	752,603

CANADIAN PACIFIC

July		1912	1911
Gross earnings.....	\$12,652,390	\$22,390,581	\$22,390,581
Operating expenses.....	12,052,390	2,900,381	2,900,381
Operating revenue.....	7,004,222	1,643,433	1,643,433
Operating expenses.....	4,844,177	743,148	743,148

MOBILE & OHIO

Third week Aug.....	\$24,175	\$38,829
From July 1.....	1,614,179	334,440
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CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

July		1912	1911
Operating revenue.....	\$776,818	\$23,537	\$23,537
Total net.....	252,154	\$35,955	\$35,955
Operating income.....	230,354	\$35,955	\$35,955

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

Third week Aug.....	\$27,500	\$12,300
From July 1.....	1,844,800	155,600

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

July		1912	1911
Operating revenue.....	\$374,249	\$17,945	\$17,945
Total net.....	97,048	\$18,094	\$18,094
Operating income.....	85,113	\$17,281	\$17,281

NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

Third week Aug.....	\$180,602	\$819	\$819
From July 1.....	1,350,355	29,478	29,478

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

July		1912	1911
Operating revenue.....	\$942,925	\$40,221	\$40,221
Total net.....	257,640	10,572	10,572
Operating income.....	207,781	5,308	5,308

MISSOURI PACIFIC

July		1912	1911
Gross earnings.....	\$3,183,000	\$747,000	\$747,000
Operating expenses.....	3,735,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Net of revenue.....	1,448,000	700,000	700,000
Outside deficit.....	7,000	700,000	700,000
Total net revenue.....	1,441,000	700,000	700,000
Taxes.....	184,000	18,000	18,000
Operating income.....	1,257,000	720,000	720,000

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN SOUTHERN

June		1912	1911
Total operating rev.....	\$2,331,829	\$100,832	\$100,832
Total net revenue.....	628,470	709,708	709,708
Net cor. income.....	151,368	502,652	502,652

*Decrease.

REPORTS OF BUSINESS IN THE WESTERN SECTIONS FAVORABLE

Both Wheat and Corn Harvests Likely to Be Considerably More Than Last Government Estimates—Demand for Money Increasing Considerably

CHICAGO—Contrary to rule, August revision of crop estimates has been upward. Spring wheat promises 50,000,000 bushels more than the last government crop report indicated, and corn promises 200,000,000 bushels more, or at least a 3,000,000,000-bushel crop. Early frost might upset calculations to some extent, and it certainly would start a speculative scare, but spring wheat is made and frost never destroyed a corn crop. Bread crops and feeding crops combined surpass all previous records and miscellaneous products of the farm—vegetables, fruit, forage, roots and so on—present a phenomenal aggregate. The present promise is for new crop wealth between \$9,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000, or much more than \$1,000,000,000 above government appraisal last year.

Crop confidence minimizes political apprehension, but tariff talk causes some depression in agricultural and commercial circles.

Rainy weather has delayed marketing of grain and field work for next year's crops. Other factors affecting grain movement have been scarcity of harvest labor and lower prices than farmers thought they should get. Sections of the Northwest, however, are sure to ship great quantities of wheat the next few weeks. Never before have the railroads there made such elaborate preparations for the initial fall rush. The same may be said of the banks.

The tide of currency is going out, as discounts for New York exchange in Chicago show. They have been more than a year ago, but less than two years ago. Average for last August was 4 cents for 1000 discount and for two years ago 21 cents discount. Last September's average was 6 1/2 cents premium, and the year before, 8 7/10 discount. October's

CENSUS BUREAU GINNING FIGURES FOR THE SEASON

NEW YORK—On Sept. 9 the census bureau will issue the first ginning report of the new cotton year, giving cotton ginned up to and including Aug. 31, 1912. Census bureau will issue 10 ginning reports during the cotton year of 1912-1913. In 1912-1913 one report will be issued in September, two in October, two in November, two in December, two in January, and one in March.

It is interesting that the ginning figures, as published by the census bureau usually indicate fairly the size of the crop, but are usually disbelieved by the cotton trade. It was not until the census bureau issued its report on cotton ginned Dec. 1, 1911, as 12,816,807 bales, that the cotton world was convinced that the crop in 1911-1912 was going to be a record breaker, and then the cotton market dropped to the lowest levels of the year. From December, 1911, to August, 1912, the market advanced in a straight line 300 points before it met with any serious reverse. Since the decline in July it has now declined 230 points.

This rapid decline has been caused primarily by favorable crop and weather reports. The one dominant bullish factor in the whole situation is that the visible supply on Aug. 31, 1912, will be about 1,300,000 bales, which is considered a rather small carryover out of a 16,000,000-bale crop, and has been exceeded in 1909, 1907, 1905, 1899 and 1898, when crops were all comparatively small. The cotton world is not taking such a great interest in the government report of Sept. 3, which will report on condition of the crop as of Aug. 25.

It is quite evident that the crop has not shown much deterioration during the month, and various estimates of the government figures have been made, ranging from 73 to 76 1/2.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 29)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—J. Buchanan of Atlanta Bargain House; U. S.	
Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.	
Bermondsey—E. M. Young; U. S.	
Birmingham, Ala.—J. E. Monroe; U. S.	
Butte, Mont.—G. R. McDonald of G. L. Talbot; U. S.	
Cincinnati—L. Runkel; Essex.	
Cincinnati—J. Ginsberg of Marks Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—G. T. and A. Gaines; Essex.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—H. S. Kincaid; Essex.	
New Orleans, La.—L. Kolman of L. Kolman & Co.; Adams.	
New York—Wm. Richards of A. Richards Shoe Co.; 36 Lincoln street.	
Philadelphia—A. Metzler of Barnet Shoe Co.; U. S.	
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.	
Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Tenko of Temko Shoe Co.; U. S.	
Washington, D. C.—H. Weger; U. S.	
Wilmington, N. C.—L. McMillan; Essex.	
Wilson, N. C.—G. T. Fulghum; U. S.	
Winston-Salem, N. C.—R. F. and H. C. and J. W. Jenkins; U. S.	
LEATHER BUYERS	
Leicester, Eng.—Arthur T. Porter; U. S.	

CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORAGE

OTTAWA—There are 1,300,000 more bushels of wheat now in storage in Canadian terminals and eastern elevators than there were a year ago according to figures issued by the department of trade and commerce.

PIG IRON BUYING MOVEMENT IS NOW LARGEST IN YEARS

Finished Steel Business Likewise Continues Active—Rail Mills Taking Orders for Next Year's Delivery

DEMAND FOR PIPE

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Broadening activity in pig iron has been the pronounced feature of the market for the past week, and the buying movement now under way is one of the largest in years. Prices are up in all districts and heavy sales have been made at the higher levels for delivery in the first quarter and the first half of next year.

Demand upon the foundry industry has increased so gradually in recent months that its volume has been underestimated. Several hundred thousand tons of northern and southern iron have been sold in the past 10 days, the greater part of it for delivery in 1913.

A large factor in the buying in central western markets has been the iron taken by malleable and other foundries manufacturing railroad equipment.

Car works have orders that will run them well into the winter, and many foundries will be very busy in consequence.

Pipe works have bought 30,000 to 40,000 tons of southern iron on the \$12.50 Birmingham basis for No. 1 in addition to 60,000 tons reported last week. The \$12.50 price for next year is well established.

Ohio furnaces have advanced foundry iron prices 25 to 50 cents. In basic iron advances have been made in the South and West. A sale of 15,000 tons for first half was made at \$13 Birmingham.

While pig iron output is increasing moderately, the labor and coke situation still, preventing any large expansion, stocks continue to decrease. The whole amount in furnace yards, both steel works and merchant, is put at 1,200,000 tons, a reduction of about a million tons in 18 months.

The situation in finished material only accentuates what has existed in recent weeks. The Steel Corporation, with roundly 6,000,000 tons of unfinished orders, has specifications for 40 per cent of its finishing capacity and 94 per cent of its input capacity.

The Steel Corporation's rail orders for 1913 are now about 350,000 tons. Other rail companies are negotiating also for next year's business, but practically no Bessemer rails are wanted. Prices for bars, plates and structural steel are unchanged, with the quotations of the leading interest about \$1 a ton below those of independent companies on the relatively limited amount of material it can take on for this year. Little has been done for 1913 as yet.

Milliken Bros. have just taken the largest contract yet let for transmission towers in California—18,000 tons.

Business in wrought pipe is making few records month by month. Stocks of merchant pipe were not replenished at the earlier advances and under the present pressure upon the mills, prices are well sustained.

CANADIAN CANAL TRAFFIC

OTTAWA—By more than 3,000,000 tons traffic through the Canadian canals from the opening of navigation until July 31 last exceeded the traffic for that period of last year, an increase of about 16 per cent. Total tonnage for the period mentioned this year is 20,116,188 tons, against 17,154,111 tons last year. The Soo canal shows the largest increase, being 2,793,682 tons. Of the total traffic passing through this canal over 82 per cent has been purely American traffic.

UNITED STATES GLASS COMPANY

Information of Interest to Investors :: Commerce

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All signs point to an advance in iron during the next few weeks and many smaller consumers are rushing to order needs over the last quarter, to be covered before the price advance is made. Inquiries are coming in for all grades of iron and makers are satisfied that sufficient business will be placed within the next two months to maintain furnace operations until late next spring. Furnace operators report very little loose iron.

The Steel Corporation and independent mills alike have tightened prices for plates during the past week, but there is nothing in the market situation at this time to tempt buyers to pay the advanced prices.

HOUSTON SHOPS TO BE ENLARGED

FT. WORTH, Tex.—It is learned from an authoritative source that the Southern Pacific Company is to spend \$400,000 in improving and enlarging its shops at Houston, increasing them until they will give employment to 800 men. This, then, will be the largest plant of its kind in the South, and with the electric driven machinery which will be installed the output of the shops will be increased about 200 per cent. The budget for improvements of the Houston district during the present fiscal year aggregate \$4,000,000, though much of this will go for motive power and rolling stock.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with the previous week:

	Total reserves.....	Increase
1912.....	\$30,993,000	\$885,000
1911.....	29,103,000	61,000
1910.....	41,745,000	\$28,000
1909.....	36,309,000	1,200,000
1908.....	43,416,000	2,227,000
1907.....	17,253,000	\$310,000
1906.....	13,367,000	—
% res to liab.....	49.50	—

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 49.50 per cent against 49.80 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 57.4 to 56.6 per cent in this week last year.

CHICAGO CORN

CHICAGO—Chicago has no stock of corn in public elevators, the first time in several years that there has been a clean up. Private elevators have only 388,000 bushels.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND REGULATING PRICES BEEF AND LEATHER

American Hide & Leather Director Says Extremely High Cost Not Due to Combination of Packers

BUSINESS IS GOOD

NEW YORK—James Skinner, a director of American Hide & Leather Company, holds that the extremely high cost of beef is not due to the packers or any meat trust combination, but is a natural result of the law of supply and demand. He says:

"Beef is not being raised in anything like sufficient numbers to meet the increased demand, and the same applies to hides sufficient to meet demands of our business, and no doubt other leather companies are in like condition. The advance in meat and leather is therefore not attributable to the packers or tanners, but mainly to higher prices that must be paid for cattle on the hoof."

"One has only to refer to government agricultural reports of say 20 years ago and those of the present to learn of the moderately small increase in number of cattle raised, and then compare this with the increase of population. At a glance will be seen the cause of the increased demand for leather as well as food-stuffs."

Mr. Skinner says prices of other classes of leather are not advancing in like proportion, because the increase in supply is more normal, and more in proportion to the requirements.

In regard to immediate business and prospects of the American Hide & Leather Co., he says: "Business of the company was never in better shape. The company is setting aside \$150,000 annually, in a cumulative sinking fund for purchase of its bonds. The interest regularly paid on these bonds, as on other outstanding bonds, is also credited to the sinking fund. When a sufficient number of bonds have been purchased, the money thus applied will be available for dividends on the preferred stock."

Mr. Skinner is enthusiastic as to the business of the company and the future of both classes of stock.

TRADESMEN'S TRUST DIVIDEND

PHILADELPHIA—The first report of the auditors of the Tradesmen's Trust Company shows that there will be a dividend payment of \$396,321 to the depositors, 37 1/2 per cent when the Dauphin county court approves the findings 20 days after they have been filed on Sept. 23. In order to obtain any redress it will be necessary for creditors to file exception by Sept. 11. Total claims of depositors amount to \$1,056,856. The institution failed on Sept. 18 last. There are 2900 depositors to share in the distribution.

It is understood that the receiver has on hand funds which when distributed will amount to 20 per cent, for which a second accounting will be made to the court. The company's building, at Chestnut and Juniper streets, is another asset which will increase the distribution when the receiver sells it, the price demanded being \$500,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

READING		Philadelphia & Reading Railway	
July	June	July	June
Operating revenue.....	\$3,984,167	\$3,984,167	\$3,984,167
Operating expenses.....	2,544,900	2,544,900	2,544,900
Net earnings.....	1,439,267	1,439,267	1,439,267
Operating revenue.....	1,410,242	1,410,242	1,410,242
Operating expenses.....	903,536	903,536	903,536
Net earnings.....	506,706	506,706	506,706
Operating revenue.....	2,757,793	2,757,793	2,757,793
Operating expenses.....	2,455,503	2,455,503	2,455,503
Net earnings.....	302,290	302,290	302,290
Operating revenue.....	1,815,483	1,815,483	1,815,483
Operating expenses.....	1,521,528	1,521,528	1,521,528
Net earnings.....	293,955	293,955	293,955
Operating revenue.....	909,525	909,525	909,525
Operating expenses.....	752,003	752,003	752,003
Net earnings.....	157,522	157,522	157,522

CANADIAN PACIFIC

July	June	July	June
Gross earnings.....	\$12,032,390	\$12,032,390	\$12,032,390
Operating expenses.....	12,032,390	12,032,390	12,032,390
Net earnings.....	—	—	—
Operating revenue.....	4,448,177	4,448,177	4,448,177
Operating expenses.....	3,743,148	3,743,148	3,743,148
Net earnings.....	705,029	705,029	705,029

MOBILE & OHIO

July	June	July	June
Operating revenue.....	\$374,249	\$374,249	\$374,249
Operating expenses.....	374,249	374,249	374,249
Net earnings.....	—	—	—
Operating revenue.....	313,113	313,113	313,113
Operating expenses.....	313,113	313,113	313,113
Net earnings.....	—	—	—

NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

July	June	July	June
Operating revenue.....	\$726,818	\$726,818	\$726,818
Operating expenses.....	726,818	726,818	726,818
Net earnings.....	—	—	—
Operating revenue.....	252,154	252,154	252,154
Operating expenses.....	252,154	252,154	252,154
Net earnings.....	—	—	—

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

July	June	July	June
Operating revenue.....	\$237,900	\$237,900	\$237,900
Operating expenses.....	237,900	237,900	237,900
Net earnings.....	—	—	—
Operating revenue.....	161,419	161,419	161,419
Operating expenses.....	161,419	161,419	161,419
Net earnings.....	—	—	—

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

July	June	July	June
Operating revenue.....	\$374,249	\$374,249	\$374,249
Operating expenses.....	374,249	374,249	374,249
Net earnings.....	—	—	—
Operating revenue.....	313,113	313,113	313,113
Operating expenses.....	313,113	313,113	313,113
Net earnings.....	—	—	—

MISSOURI PACIFIC

July	June	July	June
Gross earnings.....	\$5,183,000	\$5,183,000	\$5,183,000
Operating expenses.....	5,183,000	5,183,000	5,183,000
Net earnings.....	—	—	—
Operating revenue.....	1,441,000	1,441,000	1,441,000
Operating expenses.....	1,441,000	1,441,000	1,441,000
Net earnings.....	—	—	—

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN SOUTHERN

July	June	July	June
Operating revenue.....	\$2,331,820	\$2,331,820	\$2,331,820
Operating expenses.....	2,331,820	2,331,820	2,331,820
Net earnings.....	—	—	—
Operating revenue.....	1,513,288	1,513,288	1,513,288
Operating expenses.....	1,513,288	1,513,288	1,513,288
Net earnings.....	—	—	—

REPORTS OF BUSINESS IN THE WESTERN SECTIONS FAVORABLE

Both Wheat and Corn Harvests Likely to Be Considerably More Than Last Government Estimates—Demand for Money Increasing Considerably

CHICAGO—Contrary to rule, August revision of crop estimates has been upward. Spring wheat promises 50,000,000 bushels more than the last government report indicated, and corn promises 200,000,000 bushels more, or at least a 3,000,000-bushel crop. Early frost might upset calculations to some extent, and it certainly would start a speculative scare, but spring wheat is made and frost never destroyed a corn crop. Bread crops and feeding crops combined surpass all previous records and miscellaneous products of the farm—vegetables, fruit, forage, roots and so on—present a phenomenal aggregate. The present promise is for new crop wheat between \$9,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000, or much more than \$1,000,000,000 above government appraisal last year.

Crop confidence minimizes political apprehension, but tariff talk causes some depression in agricultural and commercial circles.

Rainy weather has delayed marketing of grain and field work for next year's crops. Other factors affecting grain movement have been scarcity of harvest labor and lower prices than farmers thought they should get. Sections of the Northwest, however, are sure to ship great quantities of wheat the next few weeks. Never before have the railroads there made such elaborate preparations for the initial fall rush. The same may be said of the banks.

The tide of currency is going out, as discounts for New York exchange in Chicago show. They have been more than a year ago, but less than two years ago. Average for last August was 4 cents for 100 discount and for two years ago 21 cents discount. Last September's average was 6 1/2 cents premium, and the year before, 8 7/10 discount. October's

average the past two years was close to par.

Currency movement for August, September, October and November, combined with five-year comparisons was as follows, totals for 11 months being also shown:

4 months	Ship'd	Received from	Net
1911.....	\$30,444	\$30,444	\$30,444
1910.....	30,444	30,444	30,444
1909.....	30,444	30,444	30,444
1908.....	30,444	30,444	30,444
1907.....	30,444	30,444	30,444
11 months	123,287	123,287	123,287
1911.....	123,287	123,287	123,287
1910.....	123,287	123,287	123,287
1909.....	123,287	123,287	123,287
1908.....	123,287	123,287	123,287
1907.....	123,287	123,287	123,287

Alb-banks expect good earnings for the second half of this year and the first half of next. Demand for money is better than a year ago, when the average rate was about 1 per cent less. Demand for commercial funds is not pressing but continues to increase as the average rate works slowly up toward 6 per cent, the range still being 5 per cent to 6 per cent. Railroads borrowing is heavy on equipment account. High grade commercial paper is taken at 5 1/2 per cent, and not much paper is sought here or elsewhere except in some country sections where big crops were marketed early and well. Deposits show a tendency to run off and larger banks are pretty closely loaned up.

August traffic returns make satisfactory comparisons and earnings should be more gratifying than those of any previous month this year. General business activity is seen also in comparisons of bank clearings. The first week of August showed 14 per cent gain; second week, 17.9 per cent; third week, 9.1 per cent; fourth week, 11.39 per cent, and August, 1911, increased 3.33 per cent.

Most brokerage houses here carry small lines of stocks, but find public interest in stocks increasing and sentiment all too generally bullish. There is a tendency to turn from industrial to rails, in spite of the commerce commission's attitude, on the theory that few of the latter have scored material advances in prices, although amplified earnings and assured tonnage exceeding 100 per cent of carrying capacity for the full fiscal year have removed fear of dividend reductions. Naturally the grangers are favorites.

Bond market dullness would discourage dealers if they did not see better times ahead. They regard the market as sound, having cleared the way for forthcoming financing. Investors steadily absorb 5 per cent public utility bonds and 6 per cent industrial preferred cumulative stocks, while casting wistful glances toward standard railroad mortgage issues. They recognize a change in the public's attitude toward railroads and corporations in general even if Washington does not. They also recognize, on the other hand, the increasing burden upon transportation of higher steel prices and they add to that burden themselves by demanding larger returns from their capital invested in railroad rehabilitation or expansion.

Higher prices and more frequent premiums at steel mills emphasize the industry's boom, featured by shortage of labor, delayed deliveries, refusal of new orders and general congestion, which is especially felt at the car plants. The railroads have themselves to blame. One equipment authority advises that the commerce commission require the railroads to charge for replacements certain fixed percentages for various classes of equipment against operation each year in order that there shall be some uniformity in distribution of car orders. Agricultural needs are unusually large on account of the crop's size and quality, placing all machinery under great strain. Structural demands are pressing.

It is quite evident that the crop has not shown much deterioration during the month, and various estimates of the government figures have been made, ranging from 73 to 76 1/2.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 29)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—J. Buchman of Atlanta Bargain House; U. S.	Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.	Bermuda—E. M. Young; U. S.	Birmingham, N. Y.—E. B. Munroe; U. S.	Butte, Mont.—G. R. McDonald of G. L. Talbot; U. S.	Cincinnati—J. Runkel; Essex.	Cincinnati—J. Ginsberg of Marks Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex.	Knoxville, Tenn.—G. T. and A. Gaines; Essex.	Knoxville, Tenn.—H. S. Kincaid; Essex.	New Orleans, La.—L. Kohlman of L. Kohlman & Co.; Adams.	New York—Joe Levy; U. S.	New York—William Richards of A. Richards Shoe Co.; 30 Lincoln street.	Philadelphia—T. Barnett.	Philadelphia—A. Melter of Barnett Shoe Co.; U. S.	San Francisco, Cal.—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.	Saratoga, Pa.—J. M. Tenko of Tenko Shoe Co.; U. S.	Washington, D. C.—H. Weger; U. S.	Wilmington, N. C.—L. McMillan; Essex.	Wilson, N. C.—G. T. Fulghum; U. S.	Winston-Salem, N. C.—R. F. and H. C. and J. W. Jenkins; U. S.
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LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—Arthur T. Porter, U. S.	OTTAWA—There are 1,300,000 more bushels of wheat now in storage in Canadian terminals and eastern elevators than there were a year ago according to figures issued by the department of trade and commerce.
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CANADIAN WHEAT IN STORAGE

OTTAWA—There are 1,300,000 more bushels of wheat now in storage in Canadian terminals and eastern elevators than there were a year ago according to figures issued by the department of trade and commerce.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN PERSIA MAY BE COMPELLED

Russification of North of Little Known Country Goes on Until Once Free Nation Will Soon Cease to Exist

LOAN IS BONDAGE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—If the English ministry does not soon discover a definite policy and put that policy into execution, the Indian army will begin the occupation of southern Persia and the Rubicon of the scientific frontier will have been crossed and left behind. There is no statesman in Downing street, nor a statesman whom the whirl of party is likely to send to Downing street, who wishes to see that day. Nevertheless, as the Russian hold becomes firmer and firmer on northern Persia the inevitable moment approaches.

Politically, economically and morally the conditions in Persia are bringing about a state of affairs when an independent Persia will be an impossibility. Unless the government in Downing street recognizes this, and is able to formulate a policy which will counteract the means by which the Russification of northern Persia is being brought about, Persia as a free nation will have ceased to exist in almost the immediate future, and the British government driven, however unwillingly, to accept its share of the spoil, will have sent its Sowers into the British sphere just as the Cossacks have been sent into the northern sphere.

For a time the unoccupied gulf sphere will form an intervening no-mans-land, but even that is not likely long to continue. A state of things will be brought about which will have revolutionized British military tenure in the Indian empire.

Freedom Destroyed

Politically, the free government of Persia has been destroyed. In Teheran the word of an unofficial Russian consul is law, and as Teheran nominally gives orders to the whole kingdom, the Russian officer in Teheran claims to dispose of British interests in southern Persia.

Morally, the conditions are even worse; Prof. Edward Browne, writing from Cambridge, has told the lurid facts of the pacification of northern Persia, and told them by the incontrovertible evidence of the camera. When Tabriz fell and opened its gates to the Russians, though the defeated Shah had never been able to gain entrance, there came into the town a Persian officer, himself an ardent partizan of the ex-Shah. This officer proceeded to pacify the neighborhood by hanging and mutilating the Nationalist leaders.

The photographs of Professor Browne show the horrors of these acts, too indelibly hideous to reproduce, and they show the Russian soldiers standing sentry over the gallows where the cruelties were perpetrated.

From Tabriz to Putumayo is a long cry, but the atrocities of the former would not have been out of place in the latter. Nevertheless, an English consul is to be found who is of opinion that the man who perpetrated these horrors would not be a bad governor for the town with the support of the Russian bayonets. It is evident that proceedings like these mean the moral shipwreck of a nation, and the degradation of its people into a condition of absolute slavery.

Finances Serious

Finally, there is the economical question. Russia and the United Kingdom have undertaken to finance Persia, after Russia having, by the expulsion of Morgan Shuster, rendered Persia's ability to finance herself an impossibility.

They began with a loan of £100,000 each, at 7 per cent interest, and with a stipulation that the surplus customs of northern Persia should be paid over to Russia until the loan was liquidated and the surplus customs of southern Persia to England in the same circumstances.

It is true that the United Kingdom has waived its claim to the southern surplus, but so far Russia has proved obdurate. When it is remembered that the surplus customs of northern Persia amount to £100,000 a year, it is not difficult to arrive at a calculation as to the rate of interest charged on the loan. A money-lender in St. Petersburg or Moscow could hardly have made better terms for himself than the governments of the entente. It must be remembered, however, that the £200,000 advanced to the Persian ministry was only calculated to last for two or three months.

With her surplus customs appropriated, with 7 per cent to pay on the existing loan, with various other concessions, such as the increase of the Russian force of occupation, added to this, Persia finds herself in pressing need of money, and St. Petersburg offers her a further loan in return for certain railway concessions.

Such finance is only possible on the supposition that another phase of the policy of the money lender has been adopted and that it is the intention of the mortgagee to obtain possession of the estate.

PAMPHLET AIMING TO PRESENT FACTS REGARDING BEETS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The nascent beet industry of England is looked upon by both the great parties in Parliament, as well as by business men and the more enlightened agriculturists, as a valuable asset to the products of English soil.

To Lord Denbigh and to the National Sugar Beet Association is due in a great measure the spread of its popularity, and at the present juncture it has been thought imperative by the association to give the general public the means of becoming more conversant with the facts of beet growing and with the various uses to which the beet can be put.

A pamphlet has accordingly been issued which should prove valuable to all interested in the subject. It contains five articles: beet sugar as a British industry; a guide to the cultivation of beet; cooperative sugar factory in Holland; production of beet sugar in a continental factory, and a report on experiments on fattening cattle with sugar beet slices, bringing before the farmers of England a fact which has long been known on the continent, namely, that beet slices, both wet and dried, are a valuable and convenient food for all kinds of stock.

The general conclusions of the report are:

1. That the residual sugar-beet slices, returned to the farmer after the sugar has been extracted, form a really useful and sound food.
2. That they are good food for fattening, as a substitute for roots.
3. That 14 pounds of ordinary dried slices of beet are equal to 112 pounds of ordinary mangolds, and rather better than 112 pounds of swedes.

POSTMISTRESS OF 1870 IS RECEIVING FRENCH MEDAL

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Amongst the women who are receiving the French war medal is Madame Zimmerman, who distinguished herself during the campaign of 1870, when in the early days of the war she was postmistress at Reichthoffen. Whilst the campaign was at its height and the French troops had been defeated, Mme. Zimmerman succeeded in maintaining intact all the postal documents and money committed to her care.

The post office was raided but nothing could be found, the courageous lady having transferred everything of value to a place of safety, to be produced after the Prussians had gone, when all cash and letters were cleverly re-mitted to a French officer whose whereabouts were known to her.

BULGARIA REMAINS FRIENDLY

(Special to the Monitor)
SOFIA, Bulgaria—Ever since the news of the Kuchana massacre public opinion has been greatly excited. The Nationalist press, and even the government organ, Mr. urge either European intervention or common action on the part of the neighboring Balkan states to put an end to the anarchy in Turkey and preserve their kinsmen from extermination. It has been decided by the government, however, in view of the satisfactory assurances received from Constantinople, to maintain the existing friendly relations in the hope that Turkey will fulfil her promises.

GERMANY DEVELOPING INLAND WATERWAYS

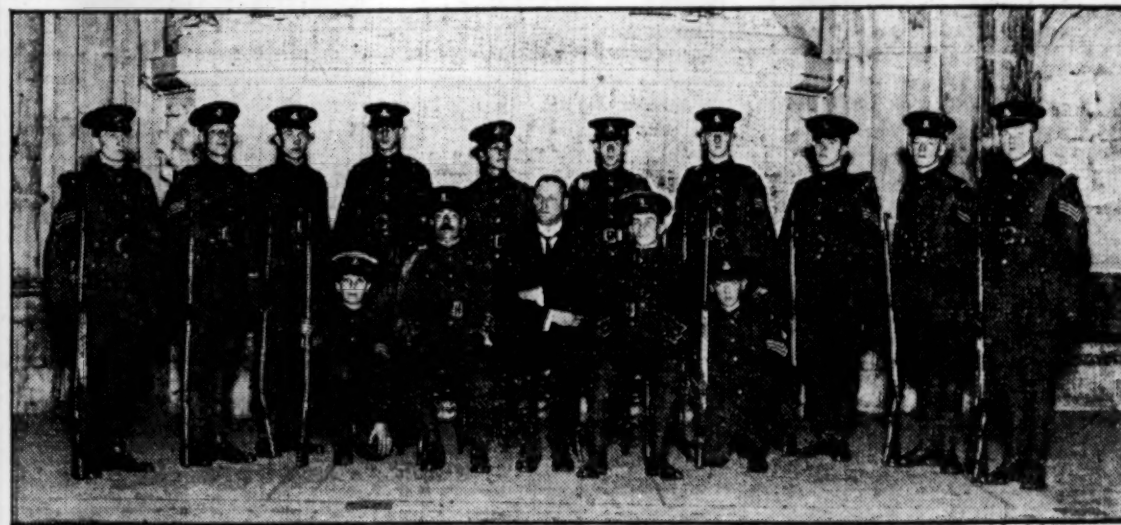
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The British consul general, in his report for the year 1911, gives some important information regarding the development of the system of German inland waterways, and of the Rhine in particular.

The government of Germany is engaged upon the systematic construction of a great network of canals, and upon the deepening and canalization of existing rivers. The policy has been forced upon the government by the fact that it cannot build sufficient railways and supply sufficient rolling stock to meet the constantly increasing demands for railway traffic.

It has been proposed to deepen the bed of the Rhine as far as Cologne so as to allow larger sea-going steamers to come up the river. For this the consent of the Netherlands is necessary. That country is not likely to consent to a scheme which is more important to Germany than to herself, unless very considerable concessions are offered. A great stimulus to German trade would be given if ocean-going steamers could come up the Rhine into the industrial provinces. On the whole German parts of the Rhine, and on its tributaries many improvements will, in any case, be effected.

The British consul-general says that the River Ruhr at Essen in Westphalia is to be deepened and widened, the unpopular Bingen lock at Bingen on the Rhine is to be made more easily navigable, the Rhine, at present navigable only as far as Strasburg, to be made navigable to Biele, whilst the Mosel and Saar

ENGLISH CADETS WILL COMPETE IN CANADA



Team of English cadets under command of Captain Harvey, who will try to win King's trophy against boys of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

BRITISH HIGHLY HONOR GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The news that the King has created Louis Botha a general in the British army has been received with the greatest satisfaction all through the United Kingdom. Few men have done more to win the respect of the country than the present prime minister of the South African dominion. Even during the heat of the Boer war his name was always mentioned with respect, and the qualities which made him an honorable not less than a capable opponent, were fully recognized.

It is almost impossible to think of Botha without being reminded of Cromwell, though the destinies of the two men have been so dissimilar. The Huntingdonshire farmer and the Transvaal burgher both found themselves generals by force of circumstances. In neither case had they had practically any previous training and it was the extraordinary eye for country in each case, combined with an innate tactical insight, that enabled them to do what they accomplished.

There is this difference between them and Washington, that, though Washington came from his property in Virginia to take command of the American forces in the war with Great Britain, he had previously had some military experience, and had fought under command of General Braddock. With Botha, it was different. Born in Natal, at Greytown, he migrated into the Transvaal, where he became the member in the first Volksraad for Vryheid, and veldt-cornet for that district. When the South African war broke out, and the burghers were summoned to resist the British advance, the Vryheid commando marched into Natal, with its farmer-politician commander turned soldier.

Botha Held Buller

After the first disastrous action, which came to be known as "mournful Monday," Botha was chosen to succeed Lukas Meyer as commander of the division which had served under that officer. Later on, when the siege of Ladysmith had been undertaken, and Sir Redvers Buller was struggling to come through the hills to the relief of Sir George White, General Joubert, the commander-in-chief of the Dutch forces, gave Botha the command of the division which was to hold Buller back.

The story of that campaign, with the

defence of the Tugela, the struggle for Spion Kop, and the eventual triumph of the disciplined forces of the crown, is known to everybody who took an interest in the war. Botha's part could hardly have been better played, and it was a natural thing when he was chosen to succeed Joubert as commander-in-chief of the Dutch forces.

The task before him was an almost overwhelming one. Cronje had been shut up and had surrendered at Paardeberg. Kimberley and Mafeking, on the Boer right, had been relieved. On the left, Redvers Buller had at last fought his way into Ladysmith, and Lord Roberts, at the head of 200,000 men, was pressing onward from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. It had not taken Botha long to realize that he could not stem the tide of that attack. With a stroke of genius, he broke up the Boer forces, and the commands, under such men as De Wet, hid themselves amongst the kopjes and began that long two years of guerrilla warfare.

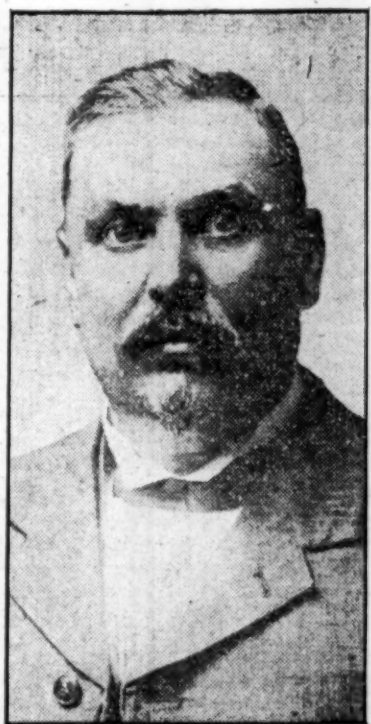
The success in this two years he regarded as his most effective stroke was the defeat of Benson. He had studied the methods of the British generals and there was perhaps not one of them for whom he had conceived a greater respect than Benson. To defeat him he conceived would be to put new life into the Boer cause, and that defeat he brought about by a master stroke at Bakenlaagte.

He Fought to Last

So long as resistance had a shade of meaning in it Botha defied every effort of Lord Kitchener. Only when the time came when it was clear that the inevitable was only being delayed at the expense of the country did he set his signature to the peace of Vereeniging, declaring that he would keep it as loyally as he had fought strenuously.

In 1902 he visited England for the first time, a visit which he repeated in 1907 and 1911. On each occasion he was received with the greatest cordiality. The universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh and Oxford bestowed honorary degrees upon him and he was made a member of the privy council.

When the union of the South African provinces was brought about in 1910 Botha, who in the interval had been the prime minister of the Transvaal, became the first prime minister of the South African Dominion. As such he took his place at the great gathering of the empire's premiers in London in 1911, and today, by the King's latest act he finds his name in the list of general officers of the British army, beside those of men against whom a decade ago he was fighting so brilliantly if unsuccessfully.



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)
RT. HON. LOUIS BOTHA
Premier of South Africa, whom the King has appointed an honorary general in the British army.

ESSEN CELEBRATION CALLED FESTIVAL OF TRIUMPH OF WORK

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The city of Essen, the center of the German industrial district, has been in fete for over a week with the Krupp centenary.

The Kaiser during his visit inspected several of the institutions founded by the firm for the welfare of the employees, and, like the ministers: who accompanied him, expressed great satisfaction at all he saw. In the speech made by his majesty at the Krupp's residence, Villa Hugel, the same day, he alluded in grateful words to the good that had been and still was being done by the firm. His friend, Alfred Krupp, he said, had early recognized the many problems which arose and increased with the development of the firm, and had done his best to meet them.

Krupp's insurance and pension system had been of great assistance in preparing the social and political legislature of Germany, and had, moreover, been a model upon which others had worked with advantage to all concerned. The famous Krupp Cooperative Society system and the workmen's dwellings had also found many imitators.

The celebrations in Essen, said the Kaiser, were a festival of the triumph of work, of work that had brought blessings to thousands upon thousands.

PEACE DECLARED AIM OF THE DUAL ALLIANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The arrival of M. Poincare, the French prime minister, has been the occasion for general rejoicing and festivities.

After having been received by the Emperor for about half an hour, M. Poincare was entertained at luncheon at Peterhof, covers for 28 having been laid. Those present included the Russian premier, M. Kokovtsov, M. Sazonoff, minister for foreign affairs and George Louis, the French ambassador in St. Petersburg, as well as M. Isvolsky, the Russian ambassador in Paris.

Although no official announcement has been made as to what actually transpired, conversations at which it is said affairs of the utmost importance were discussed, have taken place between M. Poincare, M. Kokovtsov, and M. Sazonoff.

At the dinner given in honor of the distinguished visitor, the British ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, was invited, and was the only guest present not of Russian or French nationality.

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The official statement further sets forth that during the 20 years that the Franco-Russian alliance has existed, it has frequently played the part of peace-maker, and it is necessary, in order that

RISE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA IS REVEALED BY CENSUS FIGURES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The light thrown by the Indian census of 1911 on the spread of education shows that, though India has still considerable leeway to make up, she is achieving not a little progress in this direction. The fact that the test of vernacular literacy laid down, namely, the ability to write to a friend and read his reply, was more advanced than the test employed at the previous enumeration, makes the figures still more satisfactory than would appear at first sight.

Concurrent with an increase of 7 per cent in the population of India the number of literate persons increased 15.3 per cent in the case of males and as much as 60.7 per cent in the case of females; but while the increase in literacy was greater among Hindus than among Muhammadans in the case of females, the reverse was recorded in the case of males.

As regards the distribution of literacy by provinces, the proportion is greatest in Burma, where the population is chiefly Buddhist, and in the extreme south of India, where the native Christians are strongest. The Zoroastrian Parsis actually number 50,727 literate persons out of a total of 61,558, while as high a proportion as one third of this small and enterprising community can read and write English.

The total number of persons literate in or learning English at the time of the 1911 census was 1,670,387. This number is a certain advance on the 1,125,231 of the previous census, but it is still a lamentably small proportion out of a total population of 312,500,000.

ARMY OFFICERS TO STUDY NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—It has been the custom for army officers to attend the naval maneuvers every year, at the request of the Emperor, in order to study the disposition of the fleet and make themselves acquainted with the conditions of naval warfare. The high rank of the officers selected for this duty this year is causing the press to attach unusual significance to the custom.

HEINE STATUE IS ALLOWED

(Special to the Monitor)
LEIPZIG, Saxony—The Prussian government has at last allowed a statue of Heinrich Heine to be set up in the town of Halle on the Saale, not far from Leipzig. Permission was granted by the government on condition that it should not be given undue publicity, so the statue may be seen in a restaurant garden.

PERSIAN FRONTIER QUIETER

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia—The frontier commissioners in a despatch from the Persian frontier state that the Shahsevens are becoming more subdued and have handed over two bronze cannon to General Fidaroff. Several of the smaller tribes have announced their submission.

PEACE DECLARED AIM OF THE DUAL ALLIANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The arrival of M. Poincare, the French prime minister, has been the occasion for general rejoicing and festivities.

After having been received by the Emperor for about half an hour, M. Poincare was entertained at luncheon at Peterhof, covers for 28 having been laid. Those present included the Russian premier, M. Kokovtsov, M. Sazonoff, minister for foreign affairs and George Louis, the French ambassador in St. Petersburg, as well as M. Isvolsky, the Russian ambassador in Paris.

Although no official announcement has been made as to what actually transpired, conversations at which it is said affairs of the utmost importance were discussed, have taken place between M. Poincare, M. Kokovtsov, and M. Sazonoff.

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VICTORIA APPROVES SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S CONSERVATION PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Probably no question is of greater importance to South Australia than the proper utilization of the waters of the River Murray for the purpose of navigation and irrigation.

Along the river from the point it enters South Australian territory there is a large area, totaling many thousands of acres of fertile land which only requires systematic irrigation to render it capable of intense culture, and thereby to support a large population. The government are now engaged in a bold policy of irrigation and reclamation, and the success of the river settlements which have been in existence for some few years is an object lesson as to what will be possible when the surplus waters of the Murray are conserved for use in the drier seasons of the year.

Protracted negotiations as to the proper apportionment between the states concerned of the waters of the Murray having so far failed, the state government decided to take steps in the direction of locking the South Australian portion of the stream and the construction of works necessary to convert Lake Victoria, in New South Wales, into a storage basin.

With that end in view, Captain Johnston, an American expert, was recently engaged to advise the government on the project. In his report he recommended that a variation should be made in the agreement with New South Wales and Victoria in regard to the construction by New South Wales of the works at Lake Victoria.

The matter was recently brought under the notice of the other states, and it is satisfactory to record that as the result of a conference between the responsible ministers of South Australia and Victoria, the government of the latter state has signified that it approves of the alteration in the agreement as proposed by Captain Johnston.

AFGHANISTAN AGAIN PEACEFUL AS TRIBES FEEL ISLAMIC BOND

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—The conciliatory measures adopted by the Amir in dealing with the rebellious tribesmen in Khost appear to have met with complete success and it is reported that the tribesmen are returning peacefully to their villages.

Henceforward it will be interesting to see whether other sections of the Afghan population who may be dissatisfied with the Kabul government will take a leaf out of the book of their brethren of Khost and break into rebellion in the hope of obtaining what they want; or whether the Pan-Islamic idea which was the cause of the Amir's conciliatory methods will appeal to them and progress among them.

The bond of a common faith has not succeeded in the past in preventing the followers of the prophet from turning their hands against each other, and if the Pan-Islamic idea succeeds in accomplishing the hitherto impossible it is likely to cause considerable anxiety to several of the leading European powers.

Meanwhile good progress is reported in the work of roadmaking initiated by the Amir and it is understood also that his highness is about to extend the telephone lines that have been put up on the road between Kabul and Dacca, situated close to the western end of the Khyber pass. These things may not appear to be of much moment or of any general interest, but they mean a great deal in the case of a wild and uncivilized country like Afghanistan and should not, therefore, remain without mention in a paper which endeavors to record the progress of the world.

RELIC IS MARIE ANTOINETTE'S

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The Carnavalet will shortly add to its relics of the French revolution a little book of devotions discovered at Chalons, which has been identified by Georges Cain, the Carnavalet expert, as the prayer book of Marie Antoinette.

Southampton, England,
Celebrates the Departure
of the Pilgrims for America

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CEREMONIES IN TOMORROW'S MONITOR.
THIS ARTICLE WILL MAKE GOOD READING.

THE HOME FORUM

CALIFORNIA AND THE ARTISTS

THE world-wide name which California as a country has acquired rests largely upon just those characteristics which go to make up an ideal place for artists. Introduced by Cortez to the romantic fourteenth century as a realization of that fabled, earthly paradise, Las Vegas de Esplandian, this strip of sunny land along the blue Pacific has already been the scene of three successive eras in the world of pagantry.

When Spanish dons and frailes set forth in galleon and caravan to win with sword and cross a country for their king and converts for the church, they found this "New Spain" so much like the old that all they wanted, whether of garden flowers or architectural style, ideals of horsemanship or hospitality, took deep root in the soil, and underneath the modern life still flourishes along the pleasant path they trod, says a writer in the Studio. Up from the conquered Mexico they marched with banners waving, and thus were old-world costumes, sumptuous panoplies, and robes added to the art and literature of California. In the wake of their brief occupation they left the Camino Real, which stretching up the coast from Lower California past San Francisco bay is strung with missions, waiting but the painter's brush to make them live again. The flat and sunlit spaces of their ruined walls, the simple lines of Roman architecture built of plastered brick, the pear and olive trees and trellised grape vines planted in their gardens long ago, provide a setting worthy as a record of the history the padres made.

Then, as the pageant of the Spanish conquest doubled on its course, back along its southern way, the conquering Anglo-Saxon race came forward to the coast. From the Atlantic to Pacific waters stretched an unknown country forming a girdle on the continent so wide that none had fixed its limits. Across this savage wilderness there marched in companies the pageant of the widener of commerce and the seeker after gold. Then the great northwest was opened. Struggling in their haste to reach the goal, fighting for opportunity to earn a livelihood, the Argonauts traversed great distances, conquered enormous odds and wrote a history as picturesque as any struggle may be which brings out the primitive in man.

Meanwhile the picturesque procession still moves on. In the third era, in a train-de-luxe, the pageant of the pleasure seeker takes its way across the continent. With camera and guide books

the insatiable tourist joins in the throng of those who go out to establish themselves under the sunny skies. In keeping with the modern ways of pagantry the state now turns a portion of its great extent into a tourney field for outdoor sports, for carnivals of roses, blossom festivals, and May-day dances all the pleasant cycle of the months. Masses of color in action and the epitome of plain air life are here presented to the artist in search of models.

TIDE-MILL ON MAINE COAST



WHERE THE TIDE ONCE OPERATED MACHINERY

THE old-time tide-mill seems to have been a very practical institution, and even amid hurrying modern industry there have been those who advocated the harnessing of the tides in some fashion so that the recurrent energies of the ocean might be utilized. The picture shows an abandoned tide-mill on the coast of Maine. A tide-mill may be operated by water which is admitted to a basin during the inflow of the tide and then retained there by gates and used just as any mill stream is used, or it may be operated directly by the tide as it enters through a runway. In the latter case of course the hours of work for the miller are conditioned by the tide. When the seas are busy then so must the miller be; when they lapse and lie at rest so may he. There is an interesting sketch by Kipling which hints that the use of coal is to be superseded by power gained from harnessing the tides all over the world.

LEAVES TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

ONE is very much behind the times who has never been to see motion pictures. The pictures in color of the Indian durbar and of flowers in the act of blossoming, has, for many, at last broken through preoccupation enough to wake them up to this greatest of modern marvels of invention, as it really appears to be. What could be more wonderful than pictures of flowers unfolding, taken during two or three days, while the patient camera lay in wait, but exhibited in a minute, so that we actually seem present at the birth of a flower?

Here are first the sweetly shut buds, with perhaps a thin edge of crimson showing where the radiance of the gladioli is to be. One gazes for a half second at the slim dignity of the green stalk, and lo, before one's eyes the bud stirs into life. Leaf by leaf the petals open, sometimes with the quick little motion which one may rarely have surprised in a flower as some detaining kink was at last stretched past—the holding point. Or sometimes the unfolding has the more graduated and graceful or rhythmic motion which one mentally associates with the unfolding of a flower. But when at last the central gold of the tender bloom lies open to the gaze one looks almost as into some sacred place—so living, so lovely, so pure and deep this awakening of the flower heart seems to be.

The colors as they appear in the kinemacolor pictures shout aloud their triumph over canvas and paint. Not until one has seen these flowers and the gorgeous fabrics of the durbar set forth as it were on canvas has one realized how far any paint ever used by the greatest masters falls short of the beauty of natural color. Of course the machine probably intensifies the impression on the eye, but no more than we have all known sunshine to do under certain conditions. We have all seen the petals of a flower shot through with summer glory, exactly as they appear on the kinemacolor screen. But not until we saw them in this place, framed in as they are by the big proscenium arch, have we realized the utter futility of paint.

One would warn all painters who care to confine their art to keep away from the kinemacolor pictures. How can they ever hope to dabble with dull oils and water colors again? Here are flowers and figures and fabrics and motions and glances and gazes all painted by the fingers of light itself, and all throbbing with a beauty which even the actual scene itself can not have conveyed, since no observer could ever have been in just the right range to get this impression of delicate luminosity over every aspect of these things.

We know that painters always despair of showing to the world the colors they discern in nature. We know that when Monet loads a canvas with dabs of all the most brilliant hues of his palette he is struggling inarticulately through those blotches of paint to tell us what he saw, where perhaps only a commonplace landscape was for us. But when we have seen these color and motion pictures we have suddenly a new

respect for the painter folk. We know now that they have said true. There is more color and light and loveliness in the commonest things than we had heretofore dreamed of. And we go again and again to the picture show to learn how to look at the world.

The kinemacolor seems the most wonderful invention of modern times. The telephone or graphophone does not reproduce a familiar voice with half the assurance and poignancy with which these pictures are conveyed to us. One all but hears the thunder of the flying hoofs when the cavalry sweeps by. And when the long line of artillery is passing over the screen the deep thumping of the big bass drum in the orchestra is all that is needed to give a most vivid impression of the thunder of such a fusillade.

WE SHALL find ourselves in God's kingdom if we are but willing, if we heartily give up all kingdoms of this world; if we give up all desire for success, for love, for power on and of the earth; if we pray just to know Love, to learn how to be a clear window through which love shall shine for others. So shall we understand the bliss of being nobody, of the life hid with Christ in God.—Mary Stanhope.

From "On the Sea"

The pathway of the sinking moon—
Fades from the silent bay;
The mountain-isles loom large and faint,
Folded in shadows gray,
And the lights of land are setting stars
That soon will pass away.

O boatman, cease thy mellow song!
O minstrel, drop thy lyre!
Let us hear the voice of the midnight sea,
Let us speak as the waves inspire,
While the splashy dip of the languid oar
Is a furrow of silver fire.

—Bayard Taylor

You degrade your daily work if you think of it only as that which earns your living. It is something more. Whether it be farming or carpentering . . . selling dry goods or carrying a hod of mortar, it is adding something to the comfort and happiness of other people, or else it is no fit work for an honest man.—George S. Merriam.

Defer not the least virtue.—George Herbert.

TESTING THEIR OBSERVATION

HOW many people whom you meet in everyday life observe as much as they ought? If you think it easy, try this: Ask the members of your family about some object which they are accustomed to see. For instance, a picture. Ask which way the head faces, right or left. Seven out of 10 will be unable to tell correctly. The writer filled the office of lecturer in the grange for some time, says some one in the American Magazine, and for an experiment one evening asked a number of questions about the hall in which the meetings are held.

On "observation night," as it was called, some 60 members were in attendance. They were asked first which way the Indian head on the common cent faced, right or left. Only two could tell. Two doors leading to a balcony were next considered. A knob on one door opened

both. They were asked on which door this knob was located. Two gave the correct answer while 33 gave the wrong.

The number of pictures on the walls of the dining hall was next questioned. No one, not even the janitor, could tell. They all gave nearly twice the correct number. Is there a telephone pole squarely in front of the hall? was next asked. A brother said there was. Another brother said he thought it was not squarely in front, but a little to the left. Both brothers were positive they were right and caused no little merriment for the rest. More merriment was caused by the report of a committee that the nearest pole was to the right of the hall.

As to Sapphires

The chemical composition of the synthetic sapphire is the same as that of the natural sapphires. The only difference is that the real sapphire is crystallized, while the artificial sapphire is fused alumina or alumina glass. Between artificial and real sapphires there is just such a difference as there is between potato sugar and rock candy.—Harpers Weekly.

GUILMANT'S ABILITY AT ORGAN

CONCERNING the organist Guilmant, as an improviser, Clarence Lucas wrote to the Musical Courier:

In 1886, while I was a pupil at the Conservatoire in Paris, a friend took me one Sunday morning to the Trinite church organ loft and introduced me to the great organist, Alexander Guilmant. During the service a singer in the choir, at the other end of the church from the solo organ over which Guilmant presided, sang an aria which did not meet with Guilmant's approval. He shrugged his shoulders, took up a piece of music paper, and jotted down a few bars of the singer's solo. "It is something Italian," said he, putting the theme on the organ.

When the service was finished and the congregation began to go, Guilmant took up this fragment, and improvised a fugue on it. Whether that fugue would have stood a close inspection had it been written down on paper, I cannot say. But in so far as I could judge by the ear, the fugue had all the essentials of that severe form, subject, answer, inversions, strettos, pedal points and so on, and in addition, was melodiously smooth and musically interesting. This was a feat which I think all musicians will consider remarkable.

Wild Lilies

The bulbs of wild lilies may be dug up and beds of these planted in the country place. There are at least three species which will well repay digging up in the late autumn and planting them out in beds or among shrubs. These are the Turk's cap, the wild yellow and the wood lily—lilium, superbum, canadense and philadelphicum. The two former are found in the moist meadows, but will grow on the upland, and the latter in the dry, bushy pasture lands, those from the meadow growing three or four feet tall. To many these lilies are more attractive than any other wild flower, and when once established they will perpetuate themselves almost indefinitely.—New York Sun.

Quaint Old Americanism

How the word duffle got into the vocabulary of an American farmer of the western United States is a question. It appears, to be sure, in Wordsworth, where Alice Fell's cloak is described:

"And let it be of duffle gray,"
and the dictionaries say it means a heavy, coarse kind of cloth, perhaps made at Duffel, a town near Antwerp. The word is used in the vernacular of Americans of a past generation as meaning baggage or paraphernalia of any sort. "Get on your duffle," as addressed to a woman, meant not merely put on your cloak, but all wraps and extraneous belongings, ready for making a start.

New Respect

In the home of President Taft's brother Charles in Cincinnati a workman performing some odd jobs paused to note the priceless paintings in the private gallery. He was attracted to a small original Van Dyke and moved up closer to get a better look. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "I've got that same thing down home. Yes, it's exactly like that. My wife got it some place here in town. Are they worth much?" "That one is worth \$35,000," he was told. "Hum!" he murmured. "I guess I'll have ours framed."—Indianapolis News.

Elephantine Stack

An amusing story of the old days of border warfare in Scotland when it was thought good patriotism to carry off the cattle of one's enemy says that a certain laird one day came driving home a herd of animals thus appropriated. He passed a very large haystack on the way and thought that it would be well to add it to his possessions to help sustain his new wealth. But it proved impracticable to move it and he went off shaking his fist and crying "Had ye but four feet ye should not stand lang there."

Penalty of Wealth

"Wealth has its penalties," said the philosopher. "Yes," replied Mr. Millions. "I'd rather be back at the dear old factory than learning to pronounce the names of the old masters in my picture gallery."—Washington Star.

KEEPING THE COMMANDMENTS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN the fourteenth chapter of St. John's gospel, we have these words from Christ Jesus: "If ye love me, keep my commandments;" and in the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel: "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments." Christ Jesus declared himself to be, and it is generally admitted that he was, the Wayshower of mankind. Therefore, in order to love and adore him; that is, to have sincere, deep and tender regard for his teachings, means that we must come to understand his commandments aright, and then must do our best to keep them. In this manner, and thus alone, can we "enter into life," the life which revives, renews, redeems, and which maketh all things new.

To say that we love and adore the Master, while at the same time we fail to heed and practice his commands—each and every one of them—sooner or later reveals our position to be Christianly untenable, for we are indeed a kingdom divided against itself. On the other hand, if we prove our love and adoration for him by being truly Christlike; that is, by believing on (understanding) him sufficiently to obey his words and also to repeat his works, even as he said we should, then, and only then, shall we "enter into life," shall we demonstrate that holy dominion depicted in the first chapter of Genesis, and shall be blessed in all our efforts.

When asked as to which is the greatest of all the commandments, the Master answered, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." Continuing, he declared that the next important commandment is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and that "on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." Christ Jesus came into the world to do the will of his Father and our Father. He taught men and women as he was inspired from on high and as he was convinced through his own daily practice of healing and saving and blessing.

By striving to keep the command to love God supremely, thus having "no other gods" before Him, individuals come to see and understand the entireness, the oneness, infinitude, omnipotence and ever-presence of God, whom the Scriptures also allude to as Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth and Love. In this way men learn to put their whole trust in God and to trust nothing else; and in this way, too, they gradually prove that with Him all things are possible. By coming to see and know God as Love, and man as His "image" and "likeness," all men can naturally and beautifully begin to keep the

injunction to love their neighbors, their brothers and sisters, as themselves. By learning, so fast as their apprehension of the truth will permit, to keep the "two commandments," on which "hang all the law and the prophets," they enter upon the straight and narrow way of righteousness—the same way which Jesus of Nazareth so faithfully trod and pointed out to his followers. Then, with St. Paul, they are able to declare, "For I am persuaded, that neither . . . powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

What the world needs most today is a real revival of interest in each and every one of the commands of the Master, a revival which shall result in an honest and a sincere practice of these commands and shall be the means of bringing forth such fruits as he and the early Christians brought forth. It is not enough to be hearers or preachers of the divine word; it is vitally necessary to be the doers of this word.

The command upon which Jesus laid

much stress, and the one which he himself observed almost every hour of his earthly existence, was that in which he called upon us all "to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." Jesus delivered only a few talks that might be termed "sermons" during his whole public ministry, but to the practical healing works which he accomplished, women and little children, physically, mentally and morally, many pages are devoted in the writings of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

And so we see from the example of the great Teacher and Wayshower, that it is doing rather than talking, practice rather than preaching, which counts, and which proves what individuals really understand of divine Truth and are capable

Perhaps there is no one who does not thank God for keeping him from some cherished path.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch, in Congregationalist.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Plea for Better Dolls

Why cannot some bright girls, who do not quite know what to do with their fingers, make a study of modeling good heads for dolls? writes a contributor to the Youths Companion, who deprecates the lack of expression in most dolls' faces. You have only to look at the Tanagra figures or the Mexican groups in almost any art museum to see what variety of expression can be wrought in heads not more than an inch or two long.

Modeling-clay or pipe-clay kneaded with olive-oil and wax can be worked into shape to bear handling, lasts better for dolls' heads than china or common wax, and takes color beautifully. Some of the plastic compositions familiar to art classes would, if used for making dolls, color and wash and wear to the satisfaction of small owners. There are few ways in which you can get better training in needlework than by making doll outfits, but the dolls should be large enough to allow easy cutting and fitting—from 15 inches to two feet high.

Dolls as old as this republic are still shown occasionally at loan exhibitions in bravery of brocade and velvet court

dress or dignified Quaker kerchief and gown. The wonderful Mexican dolls, only an inch high, of silk wound on wire for body, legs and arms, have hair dressed in French style, and dresses embroidered with the finest silk, so fine it is a marvel how eyes and fingers ever use it. These miniature marvels are sent to royal collections and museums in Europe.

Today's Puzzle

HIDDEN WORDS

Form the eight words defined below from the letters in the word "strap," using each letter but once in a word.

1, to knock; 2, to stroke gently with the fingers or hand; 3, the circulating fluid or juice of a plant; 4, a small animal that is often troublesome to householders; 5, one of the luminous bodies seen in the sky at night; 6, a thick, resinous substance of a dark color; 7, to pierce anything containing a fluid; 8, something used in taking game; 9, that which is gone; 10, to divide.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Clark.

When the Sun Is Red

The reason why we can look at the sun when it is rising or setting, but not, usually, when it is high in the heavens, is merely because some of its light is absorbed in passing through our air, for the air is not perfectly transparent. Now when the sun is near the ground its rays come to us almost horizontally, traversing hundreds of miles of our wet and dusty air before they finally reach our eyes; consequently, a much larger portion of the light is absorbed than when the sun is high up in the sky, and its rays pass through 100 miles of air only, the upper nine-tenths of which is so rare that it absorbs but little of the light.

It is an interesting fact that our atmosphere lets red light pass through it more easily than colors that are higher in the spectrum—that is, nearer to a blue color—so that when the air is unusually dusty, and hence not so transparent as usual, very much of the blue part of the sun's light is wholly cut off, and its disk then appears to us very red.—St. Nicholas.

All beginnings are easy: it is the last step that one climbs most rarely and with greatest difficulty.—Goethe.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 29, 1912

The End of Persia

THE tragedy of the kingdom of Persia is being wrought out in the full view of the Christian nations of Europe. The country of Darius and Xerxes, the nation which burst the Himalayan barrier, and carried away the peacock throne from Delhi, the armies which, only three generations ago, threatened Herat, lie at the feet of a power which, in the days of Xerxes, was not, and which, when Akbar ruled, was little more than a grand duchy. Unless some greater power intervenes, and intervenes at once, the tread of the Cossack sentinel will echo as familiarly in the streets of Teheran as that of the guards on the pavement of London, and northern Persia, at any rate, will have become as much a possession of the Czar's as Finland or Siberia.

The question naturally arises as to what power is to play the disagreeable part of belling the cat, and it is a question which admits of only one answer. The power will certainly not be France, the ally of Russia, just flushed with the triumph of the new naval convention. Nor will it be Germany, between the upper grindstone of St. Petersburg and the nether grindstone of Paris. If the intervention is to come from anywhere, it must come from London. As a matter of fact, the independence of Persia is of more vital interest to the United Kingdom than of any country other than Persia itself. There is one other country, for reasons of trade, deeply concerned in the preservation of the open-door on the Persian gulf, and that country is Germany. A phantom quarrel, however, originating in a foolish cablegram, which might wisely have been forgotten long ago, keeps two nations, with no real cause for antagonism, feverishly arming against one another, while a third takes advantage of the situation to do despite to them both.

The Anglo-Russian entente is one of the eccentricities of diplomacy, but it is destined to be the death-warrant of Persia as a kingdom, unless Downing street takes a firm stand. In spite of Lord Morley's "lest a worse thing befall" speech, the United Kingdom has no need to hesitate to speak with St. Petersburg within the gate, and it is certain it could not speak to her in a more righteous cause than the lifting of her heel from the throat of Persia. The horrors of Tabriz are no fairy tale. The massacre of Kutchana is a positively respectable atrocity compared to them. The dismissal of Mr. Shuster is no isolated accident, it is part of a deliberate political move for reducing Teheran to bankruptcy. The transpersian railway is no more an economical enterprise than the transiberian. An hour of Cromwell in Whitehall would be by no means a disaster, and the Czar Nicholas would not be found to be more adamant than the Duke of Savoy.

Women as Campaign Speakers

THE proposal that women take the platform in the present campaign for the presidency of the United States is received, as might have been expected, with pronounced and widely-divergent expressions of opinion. Preponderance of opinion so far seems to be against the proposition. The remarkable thing, however, is that so many, and so many who may be regarded as representative people, take kindly to the idea. Evidently, too, the number of the latter is growing. A passing discussion of one phase of the matter will not be out of place here. Perhaps nothing has been so productive of delay in the granting of political rights to women than the impression, or belief, that should woman be placed upon an equal plane with man, she would, somehow or other, lose the respect of man. The ground for this has been another impression or belief, namely, that in claiming a place in politics by the side of man, woman would subject herself to contamination. It used to be asked, as a clincher, for instance, if any decent woman would care to enter the average polling place with its questionable environment? This had tremendous force until clear-headed and right-minded men instituted a movement which has resulted in shearing it of strength. The polling place in nearly every part of the United States has been made a fitting place for women to enter. In states and communities where women vote there is no longer a reason such as formerly existed why women should hesitate to perform their duty as citizens side by side with men.

An objection to woman's active participation in politics was long based upon the fact that the primary meeting was no place for her. This objection has been removed, generally speaking, by the abolition of the old-fashioned primary. Even where the direct primary has not been adopted, the older system has been improved out of the recognition of those who knew it twenty-five years ago. Respectable women need have no more hesitation now than respectable men in the matter of participating actively in primary elections. It is admitted, at length, by those who opposed woman suffrage for woman's sake that her presence in politics, so far as it has been felt, is for the good of politics. Nevertheless, some of the old fears and prejudices still linger, and the ultra conservative entertain serious doubts as to the wisdom of permitting women to stand on a public platform, in a public meeting, and address their fellow citizens on their public privileges and responsibilities. The assumption is, of course, that the public meetings will be composed of the wrong kind of people who will conduct themselves in a manner distasteful to respectable womanhood and to all those who believe in maintaining its high standards.

But these objectors forget the potency of woman's influence for good. They lose sight of the fact that the very presence of women will serve to minimize and eventually to remove the conditions which they think women should not be called upon or be permitted to face. Moreover, they appear to be unmindful of the fact that the average American political meeting is in the hands of men worthy of the name. Differ as they may with regard to many things, there is no difference among the great majority of the men of America as to the respect that is due womanhood. If women shall decide to address political meetings during this campaign, they may be confidently assured of a hearing, and of respectful consideration, and as confidently may it be predicted that, regardless of partisanship and personality, the result will be beneficial in public life and affairs.

THE ears of the country are once again stretched toward Columbus, O.

UNIFORMITY and variety, old protagonists, are to have another grapple for supremacy. "Provide shoes of as great variety of shape and product as possible for the American consumer," say one set of men. "Standardize the footwear product as much as possible, reduce the number of styles made, and avoid the waste and loss from unpurchased stock that now falls on the vender and is by him transferred to customers who buy normal shapes," say the other group. Attuned to the latter pitch is the formal statement of the New York retail shoe dealers, just issued.

That there has been too much competition in making odd styles of shoes is admitted, and that ceasing to tempt retailers into carrying freaks will leave them the freer to invest in shapes that are in constant demand also is obvious. In all candid justifications of alleged impending rise in price of footwear the admission is registered that, were less capital invested in making what admittedly only a minority may buy, there would be lower rates on what a majority must have in the way of shoes. In a new form the situation in principle is as old as the hills. Luxury and eccentricity in dress never have been other than wasteful and indefensible, viewed from the majority's standpoint.

The American shoe and the well-shod American, strange to say, figure quite prominently in the comments on his native land which Henry James chronicled formally a few years ago, after prolonged absence. No one has the slightest desire to have the supremacy therein conceded by so acute and so penetrating a social analyst in any way diminished. But the present happens to be a stage of the leather market when it no longer is certain that a hide will find its way into a shoe or boot. It may become part of a small trunk, alias suit case; it may form the crown and splendor of a motor car; it may be the stock in trade of an arts and crafts workman. Consequently, until a satisfactory substitute for leather as a basis for footwear is found, why not avoid any catering to the few at the expense of the many? Among the latter are parents of large families, administrators of institutions caring for youth who must be shod, workers face to face with high cost of living, and all sensible folk to whom raiment is a means and not an end.

Harbor Specialist

A FEW years ago a youth trained in schools of the Northwest entered Yale University to gain equipment for service of society and himself. There he specialized in those courses which fit a man to take the larger view of international relations, to know the relation of cause and effect in trade and industry, and to contribute as a citizen and teacher to conservation of national interests. Particular attention was paid by him to the topics of harbor development, terminal facilities and coordinated transportation interests. The inevitable sequence of a Yale course like this was a tour of German cities, study in Berlin University, and then three years' careful analysis of administration of the ports of Europe. In due time two books appeared, one on "The Navigable Rhine" and the other on "The Port of Hamburg," which put before readers an authoritative exposition of the methods employed by Germany in her plan of rational development of all national resources, and especially waterways and harbors.

Returning to the United States, Mr. Clapp joined the faculty of the school of commerce of New York University, with which he is to retain connection, though from now on also serving Boston's port directors as an adviser. This engagement means that Boston, during the critical period when its future port development is being discerned and arranged for on a broad scale, is to have the counsel of the best informed expert in the country.

To argue what this means for the city is quite unnecessary here. But is it not well to comment upon the portent of the career of this young man, and its possible value to the army of youth in colleges and universities who do not know precisely what they want to be and who are likely to walk on the already rutted highways of professional choice rather than out where the number of users of the roads is fewer and the chance of discoveries is greater? Nation, states and cities are clamoring for specialists in efficient government, men who know what has been done in Europe and Australia, and how far success there can be duplicated here. The wonder is that more American youth do not see their chance.

THE United States paper money laundry will be in use only part of the time, and business from the outside is solicited. There is no charge and it is almost as easy to have one's soiled money washed as it is to pass it to the next person, in the hope that he may have it washed.

ACCORDING to an authority on southern affairs, the Manufacturers Record, the South has at present 21,000,000 head of cattle. This number, it is held, can be and should be doubled. It would be a pleasing assurance to the whole country to learn that it will be. For the last five years considerable thought has been given in the South to the possibility of developing in that section a meat supply industry that would go very far toward solving the high-cost-of-living problem for the United States and other countries. There is pasturage in the South, and there is fodder-producing capacity in the South sufficient not merely to double, but to multiply many times over, its present supply of live stock. This fact is recognized by representative southerners. The leading newspapers of the South have given the matter a great deal of attention. It has been discussed in forceful editorials. Up to this time, however, nothing like a general movement in the right direction is noticeable. The Record, discussing the meat situation, asks the South to wake up to its opportunity. It certainly should do so.

At present there is a movement on foot, under excellent auspices, looking to the breaking up of the large plantations of the South into small farm holdings. It is estimated that if this project shall be carried out in its entirety, hundreds of thousands of small farms will be placed upon the market. There is no lack of small farm opportunities at present, North or South. There are more opportunities for small farming than there are people to take advantage of them. Even if purchasers and tillers could be found for the added number of small farms, it is doubtful, economically considered, if the result would be gratifying. Until better and cheaper transportation and distribution facilities shall be provided, the wisdom of increasing, in this wholesale way, the number of small producers, and the volume of what may be termed local production, must be

Standard Footwear

open to question. Raising foodstuffs cheaply in southern Georgia and selling them cheaply on the markets of St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and New York are very different matters. Fifteen cents would pay for a large basket of magnificent peaches in certain parts of the West within the past few weeks; it would cost from twice to three times this amount to bring them to the populous centers of the East.

In addition to its great and only partly tilled plantations, the South has vast tracts of virgin and undeveloped land. Its greatest need at the present time, from an industrial point of view, is that this land shall be made productive. The easiest and best way of making it productive is to turn it into free cattle ranges. To do this, the states would first be compelled to purchase the land, or to lease it for a long term of years. Purchase would be better. Interest on the investment, and enough, in time, to reimburse the state treasuries completely, would come from the receipts of a moderate head tax upon the pastured cattle. Such an undertaking could be carried on without in the least infringing upon or impairing individual effort. The state would be a backer of the enterprise, not a patron of the cattle raisers. It would involve the application of neither state socialism nor paternalism. It would simply enable the people of the South to go into cattle raising in a large way and to their profit as well as to the advantage of the country and the world at large.

Great State Fairs of the West

READERS of this newspaper have been entertained and instructed by the matter that has appeared in its columns with reference to the Ohio state fair, now in progress. As they are aware, unusual interest attaches to this exhibition because of its incorporation this year with the Ohio-Columbus centennial celebration. However, aside from all external influences, the Ohio state fair has long stood upon its own merits as among the best in the middle West, which is saying a great deal. For in recent years there has been a remarkable development throughout that section in farm expositions of the first class. Each of the great cereal states has now an annual fair that deserves, and very largely receives, the intelligent and keen attention of students of agriculture and live stock in all parts of the United States and in other countries.

The Ohio state fair is one of the earliest of the present year. September and October are the state fair months, but it was necessary, for a reason already indicated, that Ohio open its exhibition in August. The interest that is being taken by all classes in Indianapolis and throughout the state of Indiana in the state fair, to open in that city next week, is confirmatory of the comment called out by the Ohio fair, and of practically all that has been written lately regarding the revival of agricultural taste throughout the country at large.

Not only has the state fair developed far beyond the expectations of its original promoters, both as regards the extent and the character of its exhibits, but the sentiment it has engendered is contributing toward a revival of the county fair and under conditions that must eventually make for the greater usefulness of that institution. Again, both are leading to the holding of special expositions and of farmers' conferences and congresses of incalculable influence and value. Last year in Columbus, O., for instance, was held the national corn exposition, pronounced a distinctly national event. There was also the great land show in Chicago, and the American land and irrigation exposition in Madison Square Garden, New York. Then there were dry farming, irrigation and other congresses held at Spokane, Wash., Colorado Springs, Portland, Ore., and elsewhere. To all of these the state fair of latter years must be regarded as a feeder. To revert, for illustration, to the coming fair in Indianapolis: on the first day of that exhibition the commercial organizations and business men of the city generally propose to attend in a body. Civic interest has been aroused in the fair as never before. Popular thought has been directed toward the importance of fostering the industries and ideals for which the fair stands, as never before.

It would not be proper to leave the impression that either the capital of Ohio or the capital of Indiana is monopolizing agricultural sentiment in the middle West. The Ohio and Indiana state fairs are but typical of those that, season after season, are attracting larger throngs of genuinely interested people in all of the states of the cereal belt.

EUROPEANS and Americans, who have been wont to say that modern Japan is irreligious, must revise their estimate in view of events arising from the recent change of rulers. Scenes of religious reverence and supplication that have "no parallel in history," according to one observer, have been witnessed by Occidental onlookers. An Emperor that, for the people, took rank as a demi-god while he lived, is now elevated to the position of a deity, and as such will now "do more than ever for fair Japan."

It has come to pass in these latter days that in certain quarters it is fashionable to say of men that

They pray with trowel, loom, with ship, with axe,
They pray in furrowed field, in candle mine,

as if there were no abiding difference between religion and ethics and as if belief in and communion with God did not give new motives for noble deeds, the relation between faith and works being that of cause and effect. A man does not have to be erudite or especially acute to know that when a nation is practically united in a great religious experience such as Japan has passed through it has been tempered for future racial and national conflicts quite as much as when it is grappling with Russia.

Secularizing destructive factors will continue to make against religion of all kinds in Japan, for with all its censorship of literature deemed pernicious, nevertheless there is no attempt to exclude from the kingdom much that unquestionably destroys faith in theism but is tolerated there as in Europe and America because of the ideal of freedom of conscience. But out from the people's recent enforced dwelling on the ultimate issues of a great sovereign's career, and on his relation to the creator of all, good must come.

UNDER a comprehensive public system of storage and distribution the potatoes that are selling now in Minneapolis for 25 cents a bushel would not be selling next winter at anywhere from one to two dollars a bushel.

THERE is something almost humorously comforting in the announcement that the international polar commission has decided to meet in Rome next spring.

Southern Live Stock Opportunity

Japan's New Epoch